

Social Security Bulletin



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Twenty-five Years of Social Security in the South

Need for Trained Social Work Staff: A Ten-Year Goal

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Social Security Administration

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In this issue:

	Page
Social Security in Review:	
Social Security Act amended	1
Program operations	1
Twenty-five Years of Social Security in the South, by Ida C. Merriam	3
Need for Trained Social Work Staff: A Ten-Year Goal, by Alvin L. Schorr	11
Notes and Brief Reports:	
Expenditures for assistance from State-local funds, 1959-60	14
Temporary extended unemployment compensation legislation, 1961	18
Recent Publications	10
Current Operating Statistics	20

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Social Security in Review

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDED

THE SOCIAL SECURITY Amendments of 1961 were signed by President Kennedy on June 30. The new legislation (Public Law 87-64) makes changes in both the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the public assistance programs.

Major revisions in the insurance program include making actuarially reduced benefits payable to men at age 62, raising the benefits payable to aged widows by 10 percent, increasing the minimum benefit to \$40, and liberalizing the insured-status requirement and the retirement test. Contribution rates are raised, beginning in 1962, by $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent for employers and employees and about $\frac{1}{16}$ of 1 percent for the self-employed, and the tax increase that was scheduled for 1969 is moved up to 1968.

The public assistance amendments are, in general, temporary measures, scheduled to terminate June 30, 1962. They provide for additional Federal participation in payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Another provision authorizes expenditure of Federal funds to assist, on a temporary basis, certain United States citizens returned from other countries with no available resources.

Details of Public Law 87-64 will be reported in the September issue of the BULLETIN.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

MONTHLY benefit awards under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program numbered 297,000 in April. This total was 83,000 greater than that in March; in only 3 other months has the number been larger.

About 60 percent of the April awards went to

retired workers and their dependents, and about 17 percent to disabled workers and their dependents. Record highs were set for child's benefits awarded to the children of deceased workers (30,000) and mother's benefits (10,900). Awards to widowed mothers and survivor children made up 14 percent of the total and awards to aged widows, widowers, and parents, 9 percent. About 25,000 awards were made to disabled workers under age 50 and their dependents, and an additional 15,000 were attributable to the provision in the 1960 amendments liberalizing the insured-status requirements. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$14.6 million were awarded in April to 72,100 persons.

Monthly benefits were being paid at the end of April to almost 15.4 million persons—150,000 more than at the end of March. The number of monthly benefits payable to disabled workers under age 65 and to their wives, husbands, and children has increased by 257,000 in the past 6

	April 1961	March 1961	April 1960
OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	15,353	15,203	14,058
Amount (in millions).....	\$973.4	\$962.8	\$874.3
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)...	\$74.46	\$74.38	\$73.40
Average old-age benefit awarded in month...	\$78.71	\$81.73	\$82.35
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance.....	2,303	2,318	2,365
Medical assistance for the aged.....	28	21	.....
Aid to dependent children (total).....	3,243	3,213	3,028
Aid to the blind.....	106	107	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	379	377	358
General assistance (cases).....	497	525	410
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance.....	\$68.45	\$69.42	\$68.26
Medical assistance for the aged.....	210.40	187.69	.....
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)...	30.42	30.60	29.24
Aid to the blind.....	72.97	73.97	72.47
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	68.30	68.06	65.83
General assistance (per case).....	71.96	74.51	69.08

months; it had reached 823,000 by the end of April. The rapid growth in the disability beneficiary rolls stems from the provision in the 1960 amendments making benefits payable to disabled workers under age 50 and to their dependents, effective for November 1960.

Average Old-Age Benefit Higher

The amount of the monthly benefits in current-payment status increased by \$10.5 million in April to \$973.4 million. Beginning in January 1959, when benefit increases under the 1958 amendments became effective, the amount of the average old-age benefit has gone up each month except November 1960. In that month the large number of awards to retired workers qualifying under the liberalized insured-status provision for a monthly benefit at or near the minimum held the average at the October level. In the 2½ years since January 1959 the average old-age benefit being paid has gone from \$71.40 to \$74.46, an increase of \$3.06.

The average monthly benefit payable to disabled workers showed a steady upward trend from January 1959 (\$87.89) to October 1960 (\$89.50). Because of the many awards in November 1960 and the next few months to disabled workers under age 50—whose benefits average \$4 or \$5 less than benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64—the average declined to a low of \$89.29 in January and February 1961. It then rose slightly to \$89.33 at the end of April.

The 287,000 applications for benefits filed in

April were 64,000 less than the March total. Almost 2.6 million applications were filed in the 8 months from September 1960 through April 1961, more than in any other 8-month period.

Public Assistance Caseload Declines for First Time in Eight Months

In April the total number of persons receiving aid under the six public assistance programs was 7.5 million, roughly 107,000 fewer than in March. The net decline—the first in 8 months—was attributable largely to the decrease of 129,000 or 8.0 percent in the number of persons receiving general assistance. In aid to dependent children the number of recipients increased 30,000 or 0.9 percent, but this was the smallest increase in 5 months. For both programs the April changes reflected, in part, the impact of favorable seasonal influences.

Declines of 15,000 (0.7 percent) in old-age assistance and of 300 (0.3 percent) in aid to the blind reflected primarily New York State's transfer of a large number of aged persons to its new program of medical assistance for the aged. Nationally the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled increased by 1,900 or 0.5 percent. Payments under medical assistance for the aged were made in behalf of 28,000 persons, including 14,700 in Massachusetts and 5,600 in New York.

Total expenditures for assistance under all six programs, including vendor payments for medi-

(Continued on page 21)

	April 1961	March 1961	April 1960	Calendar year	
				1960	1959
Civilian labor force, ¹ total (in thousands).....	70,606	71,011	60,819	70,612	60,394
Employed.....	65,734	65,516	66,159	66,681	65,581
Unemployed.....	4,962	5,495	3,660	3,931	3,813
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ² ..	\$410.3	\$409.8	\$401.9	\$404.2	\$383.3
Wage and salary disbursements.....	274.3	272.1	271.7	272.5	258.2
Proprietors' income.....	48.3	48.6	47.4	47.8	46.5
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income.....	54.0	54.1	52.6	53.2	49.2
Social insurance and related payments.....	26.2	25.8	22.6	23.2	21.2
Public assistance.....	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other.....	13.3	15.2	13.5	13.6	12.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	7.8
Consumer price index, ³ all items (1947-49=100).....	127.5	127.5	126.2	126.5	124.6
Food.....	121.2	121.2	119.5	119.7	118.3
Medical care.....	159.9	159.6	155.5	156.2	150.8

¹ Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

² Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement 1959*, page 1, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Twenty-five Years of Social Security in the South

by IDA C. MERRIAM*

IN THE Social Security Act of 1935, Congress recognized the national scope of the problem of economic security, and its approach to the problem was also on a national scale. The Silver Anniversary of the basic act, observed last year, was the occasion for reviewing the Nation's first 25 years of progress toward economic security, assessing the overall social security status of the American people at the beginning of the 1960's, and determining what remains to be done, what can be done better, and what should be changed.

A similar review for the South is presented in the following pages. The analysis is limited chiefly to the impact of social security programs on persons aged 65 and over—in other words, the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the old-age assistance programs. Since many of the unemployed are older workers, the unemployment insurance program is also considered briefly.

ECONOMIC CLIMATE

The progress made by the social security programs during the 25 years has been against the backdrop of an expanding economy. The Nation's population and its productive capacity have both increased far beyond the most optimistic predictions made 25 years ago. In these years the social insurance programs have developed to the point where they now account for almost 4 percent of our total national output of goods and services. In contrast, expenditures for public assistance as a proportion of our national resources have dropped sharply from the depression period of the 1930's. The increase in public expenditures for health and for other welfare programs has been at about the same rate as the overall growth in national output.

What has this quarter of a century meant to the South? When allowance is made for both

immigration and outmigration, the net population growth has been less rapid in the South than in the Nation as a whole (table 1). At the same time, productivity and the general level of living (as measured by per capita income) have improved more in the South than in the rest of the country. In 1959, personal income for the Nation as a whole was almost five times what it had been in 1940; for the Southern States it was approximately six times the 1940 total (table 2).

The coverage of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance has expanded much more in the South than elsewhere. The number of aged persons receiving income-maintenance payments has grown faster, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the population aged 65 and over, although both insurance benefits and assistance standards continue to be lower than those in other regions. Payments under the social security programs—especially the benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance—represent an increasingly important factor in the social economy of the South.

TABLE 1.—Number and percent of population aged 65 and over and percentage increase, Southeast and Southwest regions, April 1940, 1950, and 1960

Region and State	Number of persons (in thousands)			Percent of total population			Percentage increase	
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1960 from 1940	1960 from 1950
U. S. 1...	9,036.3	12,294.7	16,559.6	6.8	8.1	9.2	53.3	24.7
Southeast.	1,622.6	2,298.1	3,256.4	5.3	6.8	8.4	100.7	41.7
Va.....	154.9	214.5	289.0	5.7	6.5	7.3	86.6	34.7
W. Va....	101.0	138.5	172.5	5.4	6.9	9.3	70.8	25.4
Ky.....	189.3	235.2	292.3	6.6	8.0	9.6	54.4	24.3
Tenn.....	171.8	234.9	308.9	5.9	7.1	8.7	78.8	31.5
N. C.....	168.5	225.3	312.2	4.4	5.5	6.9	99.5	38.6
S. C.....	81.3	115.0	150.6	4.2	5.4	6.3	85.2	30.9
Ga.....	158.7	219.7	290.7	5.1	6.4	7.4	83.2	32.3
Fla.....	131.2	237.5	553.1	6.8	8.6	11.2	321.6	132.9
Ala.....	136.2	198.6	261.1	4.8	6.5	8.0	91.7	31.5
Miss.....	115.4	153.0	190.0	5.2	7.0	8.7	64.6	24.2
La.....	119.0	176.8	241.6	4.9	6.6	7.4	103.0	36.6
Ark.....	107.3	149.0	194.4	5.3	7.8	10.9	81.2	30.5
Southwest.	539.6	784.6	1,135.7	5.5	6.9	8.0	110.5	44.7
Okla.....	144.9	193.9	248.8	6.2	8.7	10.7	71.7	28.3
Tex.....	347.5	513.4	745.4	5.4	6.7	7.8	114.5	45.2
N. Mex....	28.3	33.1	51.3	4.3	4.9	5.4	120.2	55.1
Ariz.....	23.9	44.2	90.2	4.8	5.9	6.9	277.4	103.9
Other States 1.	6,874.6	9,212.0	12,167.5	7.5	8.7	9.6	77.0	32.1

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 37 (Mar. 25, 1960), and release of Mar. 14, 1961.

*Director, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner. The article is based on material gathered for presentation at the Tenth Annual Conference on Gerontology, University of Florida, March 16, 1961.

SOUTH DEFINED

The definition of the South used here is based on the regional classification of States developed by the Department of Commerce and first used in a 1956 report of the Department.¹ The report describes the regional groupings as "based primarily on homogeneity of the States from three viewpoints: (1) income characteristics (the industrial and type-of-payment composition of total income, the level of per capita income, and the long-term trend of income); (2) industrial composition of the employed labor force in 1950 (which served as a check upon the income-composition analysis); and (3) 'noneconomic' characteristics of the States (based on selected statistical series reflecting demographic, racial or ethnic, cultural, and social factors)."

The Southeast is made up of 12 States:

Virginia	North Carolina	Alabama
West Virginia	South Carolina	Mississippi
Kentucky	Georgia	Louisiana
Tennessee	Florida	Arkansas

These States include all those (except Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Maryland) in the usual South Atlantic and East South Central Divisions used by the Bureau of the Census and, in addition, two States from the West South Central Division.

The Southwest is defined to include not only Oklahoma and Texas but also New Mexico and Arizona. The references to the South in this article relate to the Southeast and Southwest together; the two regions are combined when their differences are not significant.

INCOME SECURITY

Because of its national character, adoption of the Social Security Act was quickly followed by extension of certain income security measures in every part of the South as in all other States and localities. In contrast, almost 40 years had elapsed from the enactment of the first workmen's compensation law to the time when, with the passage of Mississippi's law, all States had such legislation.

¹ Charles F. Schwartz and Robert E. Graham, Jr., *Personal Income by States Since 1929* (a supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*), 1956.

Only 23 States had a statewide old-age pension program in effect in 1935; no Southern State had such a program.

The Social Security Act resulted in a rapid development of public assistance programs in the federally aided categories of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, after 1950, aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Federal matching funds are available, under the terms of the act, only if the assistance program is in effect in all areas of a State. Undoubtedly, this provision led to a swifter and, within the boundaries of a single State, a more nearly uniform development of assistance programs than would otherwise have occurred. By August 1937 all the Southern States except Virginia had old-age assistance programs in operation. By the end of 1937, unemployment insurance programs were in effect in all these States.

COVERAGE UNDER OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

An employment-related program such as social insurance inevitably reflects in its provisions the nature of the economy in which it is operating. The 1935 act established an old-age insurance program for industrial and commercial workers only, although it was recognized that self-employed persons, farmers, and other workers needed this protection as much as workers in in-

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of personal income, by source, United States and Southeast and Southwest, 1959 and 1940

Source	United States ¹		Southeast		Southwest	
	1959	1940	1959	1940	1959	1940
Total amount (in millions).....	\$380,664	\$78,522	\$50,968	\$10,387	\$26,248	\$4,090
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary:						
Total.....	67.2	63.2	65.8	61.1	64.5	55.8
Manufacturing.....	22.3	19.8	17.9	15.2	11.8	7.6
Other labor income.....	2.7	.9	2.4	.7	2.6	.9
Proprietors' income:						
Total.....	11.7	15.5	14.9	23.5	16.3	26.3
Farm.....	8.1	5.8	12.3	14.9	5.1	13.1
Property.....	12.9	16.2	11.0	11.9	12.2	14.1
Transfer payments.....	7.0	4.0	7.8	3.5	6.4	3.6
Less: Contributions for social insurance.....	2.1	.8	2.0	.8	2.0	.7

¹ Represents 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: For 1940 data, *Personal Income by State* (Supplement to *Survey of Current Business*), 1957; for 1959 data, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1960.

dustry and commerce. The administrative problems of covering these other groups and collecting contributions from them and their employers seemed too complicated, however, to attempt in the program's first years.

The South was less industrialized than some other parts of the country. In the early years of the program, therefore, a considerably smaller proportion of its workers, than of the workers in the Nation as a whole, had old-age insurance protection. Successive extensions of coverage were made—to the urban self-employed, some farm and domestic workers, and a few other groups in 1950; to farmers and to many State and local government employees on a group voluntary basis in 1954; and to other groups since then. These extensions have been more important for the South than for other regions because of the nature of employment in the South.

Of all workers with earnings credits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in 1940, 19 percent were living in the South. In 1956 (the latest year for which State statistics on earnings of covered workers are available) 26 percent were in the South. The main reason for the increase was the extension of coverage to groups that are relatively more numerous in the South, but the especially rapid industrialization of the South has also been a factor.

In 1940, wages and salaries from employment in manufacturing made up almost 20 percent of personal income in the Nation, in comparison with 15 percent in the Southeastern States and 8 percent in the Southwest. The corresponding proportions in 1959 were 22 percent nationally, 18 percent in the Southeast, and 12 percent in the Southwest. Income from farming became relatively less important during the period, declining from 6 percent of the national total in 1940 to 3 percent in 1959. The drop in the South was even greater—from 12 percent to 5 percent in the Southeast and from 13 percent to 5 percent in the Southwest (table 2).

Public retirement programs now cover all but about 7 percent of the Nation's workers. About 5 million workers are still without this protection: by far the majority of them are self-employed or employed in farm or domestic work and do not earn enough for coverage. A large proportion of these unprotected workers are in the South.

The first 25 years of the act were marked not only by successive extensions of coverage but also by a broadening of the basic old-age retirement program to cover the risks of wage loss through death and disability. The broadening of the benefit structure, like the extension of coverage, brought relatively more gains to the South than

TABLE 3.—Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, old-age assistance, or both, Southeast and Southwest regions, March 1940, 1950, and 1960

[In thousands]

Region and State	1940		1950			1960		
	OASDI ¹	OAA	OASDI	OAA	OASDI and OAA ²	OASDI	OAA	OASDI and OAA ²
United States ⁴	172.3	1,935.2	2,020.8	2,756.7	275.2	10,203.7	2,328.8	675.6
Southeast.....	20.9	324.0	248.8	767.2	38.7	1,790.7	753.0	154.2
Virginia.....	1.9	16.7	26.0	19.3	.8	169.2	14.8	1.4
West Virginia.....	2.2	17.3	23.9	26.8	.8	110.8	19.7	1.9
Kentucky.....	2.3	45.2	24.6	62.6	2.5	172.3	56.4	10.6
Tennessee.....	2.2	40.3	21.4	63.6	2.0	166.1	55.2	6.1
North Carolina.....	2.3	35.2	23.7	59.4	2.6	185.6	48.7	7.6
South Carolina.....	1.1	19.0	10.5	40.8	1.3	80.0	32.7	2.2
Georgia.....	1.8	27.4	20.5	98.7	5.4	139.5	96.9	10.0
Florida.....	1.8	34.6	38.8	68.1	7.5	332.3	69.7	22.5
Alabama.....	2.0	19.1	21.3	79.2	2.9	133.3	96.8	21.3
Mississippi.....	.9	19.8	8.2	62.7	.8	94.4	80.0	19.9
Louisiana.....	1.4	31.4	18.3	122.8	10.8	103.6	124.8	26.0
Arkansas.....	1.0	18.0	11.6	63.2	2.3	103.6	55.3	8.6
Southwest.....	5.5	202.0	68.1	346.2	19.6	567.2	336.4	80.2
Oklahoma.....	1.2	71.0	16.2	101.1	4.8	121.0	90.0	21.7
Texas.....	3.8	118.8	44.3	222.2	13.1	371.3	221.7	52.4
New Mexico.....	.2	4.3	2.5	10.1	.3	24.6	10.7	1.9
Arizona.....	.3	7.9	6.1	12.9	1.4	30.3	14.0	4.2
Other States ⁴	145.9	1,409.2	1,703.9	1,643.3	215.9	7,845.8	1,239.4	441.2

¹ Number of benefits awarded during the year.

² Estimated by applying to the OAA caseload for March 1960 the ratio of the OASDI-OAA group to the total OAA caseload for September 1950.

³ Data for February or March 1960.

⁴ Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years.

to the rest of the country. Because families tend to be larger in the South, dependents' benefits are of more than average value to the worker's family living in the South. Disability benefits also may be of more than average value to the Southern worker, though information on the incidence of disability is not available by region. Data from the National Health Survey show, however, that work-loss days are inversely related to the size of the community, and the South is less urbanized than the North and Far West.

INCOME-MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS

Approximately 12 million persons aged 65 or older, or about three-fourths of the Nation's aged population,² were drawing benefits under social insurance or related programs in the spring of 1960. The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program alone provided some income for 10.2 million (table 3), and an additional 1.7 million aged persons were primarily dependent on public assistance. Almost 7 percent of the social insurance beneficiaries were also receiving public assistance because, according to the standards set by their State of residence, their resources did not meet their needs.

Two million aged persons, not on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls, were receiving payments under the programs for railroad and government workers or veterans. Data on their State of residence in 1960 are not available. The State of residence is known, of course, for the 10.2 million aged beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the 2.3 million recipients of old-age assistance.

In 1960 there were almost 1.8 million beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in the Southeast and about 567,000 in the Southwest. Together they made up about 54 percent of all Southerners aged 65 and over. Outside the South, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries represented nearly two-thirds of the aged. Ten years earlier, immediately before coverage was extended to include more than workers in industry and commerce, the regional difference was much greater. Only about 10 beneficiaries out of every 100 aged

persons in the South had coverage, in comparison with 18 in every 100 in other regions.

In old-age assistance, under which payments are made on the basis of need, both the situation now and the trend since 1940 are very different. In 1960 about one-fourth of the aged in the South were on the old-age assistance rolls, almost exactly the same proportion as in the spring of 1940. For the rest of the Nation the recipient rate had dropped from 21 percent to 10 percent. In absolute numbers, the size of the caseload had increased more than 550,000 in the South while dropping almost 170,000 outside the South.

Beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance are more likely to receive supplementary assistance in the South than elsewhere, presumably because a larger proportion have small benefits and local public health facilities to meet special medical needs are less common. Ten percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries in the South were also receiving old-age assistance in February 1960, in comparison with 6 percent of those living in other parts of the country.

The proportion of aged persons receiving payments at the end of 1959 under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and/or old-age assistance was slightly larger in the South than elsewhere; the rates in three States—Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi—were double or more than double the national rate. The higher old-age assistance recipient rate more than offset the lower beneficiary rate for the South as a whole; 73 percent of the aged were receiving payments under one or both programs in the South and 72 percent elsewhere. These figures suggest that, in spite of wide differences among the States in standards for eligibility and need, the old-age assistance program continues to serve as a backstop when the protection provided by social insurance is inadequate.

Levels of Income Support

During the 25 years since the passage of the Social Security Act, the national per capita income, in dollars of constant purchasing power, has doubled. The average gain from 1940 to 1959 amounted to 75 percent. In the Southern States the percentage rise in per capita income was sub-

² The proportion is based on the population on April 1, 1960.

stantially (almost one-third) greater than in the other States as a group. Nevertheless, their average income in 1959 still fell behind the national average by about one-third. During the same period, 1940-59, the general level of income support under the social security programs also showed a considerable increase, but one that was less than the rise in per capita income.

Benefits Under Social Insurance Programs

Because benefits under the social insurance programs are related to wages, rising wage levels have brought higher average benefits. Benefit amounts have also been raised by congressional action. In 1950 and three times since then, Congress has revised the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit structure to reflect rising prices and, to some extent, rising levels of living.

Both the minimum and the maximum dollar amounts payable have been increased, though at different rates. In terms of purchasing power, the \$33 minimum monthly benefit payable under the present law is 56 percent higher than the 1940 minimum of \$10 a month. The purchasing power of the maximum benefit payable in December 1960 (\$120), however, was only 36 percent more than that of the maximum at the end of 1940.

The increase in the minimum benefit, especially, has been of advantage to the South. At the end of 1960, 19 percent of all retired-worker bene-

ficiaries in the South were receiving the minimum benefit (or one less than the minimum because of the actuarial reduction in benefits payable to women at age 62). In contrast, 11 percent of the beneficiaries outside the South were receiving the minimum. The proportion receiving \$105 or more, however, was 13 percent in the South as a whole and 22 percent elsewhere (table 4).

The distribution of benefit amounts in Florida and in Arizona, another mecca for the retired, is similar to that in the North and West. Apparently it is the relatively well-to-do who move to comfortable climates when they retire.

The average benefit paid to all aged persons receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits has been computed for convenience in comparing trends in benefit levels in the South with those elsewhere (table 5). Since up-to-date deflators are not available by State, current-dollar averages are used for the comparison. To judge by the slight regional differentials in price changes from 1927 to 1955,³ this procedure does not significantly affect any conclusions.

³ Abner Hurwitz and Carlyle P. Stallings, "Inter-regional Differentials in Per Capita Real Income Change," in *Regional Income* (Studies in Income and Welfare, No. 21, National Bureau of Economic Research), Princeton University Press, 1957. According to this study, consumer prices in 1953-55 as a percentage of 1927-29 prices were as follows: The United States, 157; the Southeast, 157; the Southwest, 159; New England, 156; the Mideast, 153; the Great Lakes States, 158; the Plains States, 162; the Rocky Mountain States, 164; and the Far West, 161.

TABLE 4.—Number and average monthly old-age benefits in current-payment status under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and percentage distribution by amount of benefit, Southeast and Southwest regions, December 31, 1960

Region and State	Number of old-age beneficiaries	Average old-age benefit	Percent of old-age beneficiaries receiving—									
			Total	\$26.40-32.90	\$33.00	\$33.10-44.90	\$45.00-59.90	\$60.00-74.90	\$75.00-89.90	\$90.00-104.90	\$105.00-115.90	\$116.00-120.00
United States (excluding beneficiaries living in foreign countries).....	8,004,319	\$74.02	100.0	1.9	10.8	8.1	14.4	17.8	16.1	11.3	11.6	8.0
Southeast.....	1,426,763	65.76	100.0	3.4	15.8	10.7	16.1	17.8	13.9	8.8	7.8	6.0
Virginia.....	131,669	65.22	100.0	3.2	16.6	10.8	15.9	17.7	14.4	8.8	7.2	5.4
West Virginia.....	80,007	71.55	100.0	2.1	13.1	8.2	13.1	17.7	16.7	10.5	10.9	7.7
Kentucky.....	131,617	65.08	100.0	2.7	15.6	11.1	17.0	19.2	13.8	8.4	7.2	5.0
Tennessee.....	132,296	61.08	100.0	4.1	19.0	12.6	17.9	17.6	12.1	6.9	5.5	4.3
North Carolina.....	150,728	62.38	100.0	3.7	16.0	11.7	18.9	19.6	14.0	7.3	5.0	3.8
South Carolina.....	65,407	62.26	100.0	4.3	17.4	11.7	17.0	18.3	14.2	8.3	5.1	3.7
Georgia.....	114,482	62.28	100.0	4.6	16.7	11.8	17.4	18.8	13.8	7.2	5.3	4.4
Florida.....	278,993	76.22	100.0	2.2	9.0	7.3	13.2	15.9	15.5	11.7	14.3	10.9
Alabama.....	103,069	63.08	100.0	4.0	18.9	11.5	15.6	17.6	12.9	7.8	6.4	5.3
Mississippi.....	76,105	55.76	100.0	4.7	25.1	14.2	17.5	17.7	9.7	4.8	3.6	2.7
Louisiana.....	80,958	65.95	100.0	3.7	15.5	10.6	16.1	17.8	13.8	8.3	7.6	6.6
Arkansas.....	81,432	60.27	100.0	3.8	20.4	12.2	17.6	18.4	12.4	6.3	5.1	3.8
Southwest.....	454,827	67.80	100.0	3.1	14.1	9.9	16.0	17.8	14.4	9.2	8.4	7.1
Oklahoma.....	95,813	67.85	100.0	2.9	14.0	10.0	15.8	18.0	14.9	9.4	8.1	6.9
Texas.....	295,644	66.62	100.0	3.4	14.6	10.3	16.4	18.1	14.3	8.7	7.7	6.5
New Mexico.....	20,703	67.55	100.0	2.6	15.9	9.6	15.7	17.4	13.7	9.6	9.1	6.4
Arizona.....	42,667	75.95	100.0	2.0	9.9	7.2	13.4	15.6	15.2	11.8	13.4	11.5

In mid-1960 the benefits paid to retired workers and their wives and to the aged widows and parents of deceased workers averaged \$56.90 in the Southeast and \$58.40 in the Southwest. The range was from \$48.00 in Mississippi to more than \$66.00—approximately the same as outside the South—in Florida and Arizona.

The increase in average benefits from 1940 to mid-1950 was not great anywhere, and it was slightly less in the South than it was elsewhere. The increase from 1950 to 1960 was also less for the South. Wages probably rose relatively more in the South than in other parts of the country, and it therefore seems likely that the expansion of coverage to such low-paid groups as farm and domestic workers and small farm operators had its greatest impact on the South. The somewhat greater frequency in the South of wife beneficiaries (who are entitled to half the husband's benefit) may be another factor explaining the lower average benefit in 1960.

There is cause for concern in the large proportion of beneficiaries with benefits at or close to the minimum in the South. Few of those whose benefits are based on low earnings (rather than

late coverage) have much cash income other than their modest benefits and few of them own their homes. There is an advantage to the South, however, in the fact that the formula for computing benefits favors the low-paid worker. Thus the benefits paid to retired workers in the South replace a larger proportion of previous earnings.

The ratio of average benefits in the South to those paid outside the South has remained consistently lower for the unemployment insurance programs, with State standards, than for the Federal program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. The difference in average weekly unemployment insurance benefits in June 1960 was almost \$10—a spread of about 40 percent—from less than \$25 in the South to more than \$34 for the other 34 States and the District of Columbia. In contrast, the spread in average monthly benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance was only about 17 percent, from \$57 in the South to \$67 in the other regions.

TABLE 5.—Average OASDI and unemployment insurance benefits and average OAA payments, Southeast and Southwest regions, as percent of United States average, June 1940, 1950, and 1960

Region and State	OASDI ¹			Unemployment Insurance ²			OAA		
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
U. S. average ³	\$20.48	\$23.02	\$64.57	\$10.42	\$20.40	\$32.33	\$19.93	\$43.85	\$67.90
Percent of United States average									
Southeast.....	91.6	89.7	88.1	66.9	77.2	74.9	49.5	65.6	74.3
Va.....	92.5	92.7	88.0	70.8	72.3	69.7	49.3	49.3	65.3
W. Va.....	93.2	100.0	92.8	72.7	89.1	69.9	69.6	49.5	57.5
Ky.....	93.4	90.8	86.0	72.6	74.0	86.3	43.9	51.1	67.8
Tenn.....	88.8	85.7	85.9	71.2	70.0	70.6	50.5	71.1	64.0
N. C.....	87.1	83.9	83.3	46.9	74.3	63.1	50.9	50.8	63.1
S. C.....	88.8	84.5	83.8	64.2	82.8	66.0	41.3	56.7	64.1
Ga.....	89.5	85.2	94.5	61.3	65.6	73.3	40.2	53.4	69.6
Fla.....	103.1	98.7	103.0	92.1	67.4	83.7	60.3	92.0	83.8
Ala.....	92.8	86.9	83.0	62.5	75.4	71.0	47.2	46.7	78.1
Miss.....	85.4	77.1	74.4	57.9	68.4	74.0	41.8	49.1	43.8
La.....	97.7	87.1	87.7	71.1	102.9	93.4	59.6	107.9	105.4
Ark.....	78.1	79.4	79.4	65.3	83.9	68.9	37.0	50.0	78.0
Southwest.....	92.4	92.4	90.4	80.6	83.9	78.1	66.9	85.8	89.5
Okla.....	93.6	91.9	90.2	95.4	91.7	79.6	88.9	103.3	116.8
Tex.....	92.5	91.1	88.9	74.3	80.9	74.5	51.7	76.7	77.9
N. Mex.....	97.7	90.2	89.7	86.4	86.9	90.1	72.5	74.1	100.4
Ariz.....	85.4	103.7	102.5	103.9	101.6	94.5	139.4	117.4	90.8

¹ Average amount being paid to aged beneficiaries (retired workers and their wives and the widows and parents of deceased workers); for 1940, represents average awarded during the year.

² Average weekly benefit for total unemployment.

³ For OASDI and OAA in 1960, includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Public Assistance Payments

In the years since the Social Security Act was passed, the average payments under the old-age assistance program have also risen substantially. From 1940 to mid-1950—a period when Congress made no revisions in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits—the assistance payments proved responsive, particularly in the South, to increases in living costs. Average monthly payments under old-age assistance advanced about 179 percent in the Southern States and 128 percent nationally.

The standards of need applied in most States also reflect rising levels of living for the population as a whole and increased tax-paying ability. From June 1950 to June 1960, the percentage rise in payments was again greater in the South. Nevertheless, in mid-1960 the average old-age assistance payment there (\$54) was still barely two-thirds as much as the average for other States (\$80).

A special study conducted in 1958 showed that the public assistance budget standard for basic needs (excluding medical care) for an elderly couple keeping house alone in rented quarters ranged from \$78 to \$163 a month in the South; the range elsewhere was from \$88 to \$200. For a

needy man living alone in a furnished room and eating in restaurants, the economic disadvantage of living in the South was even more obvious; monthly budget standards varied from \$40 to \$122 (table 6), in contrast to a range of \$61-\$154 among the other States. Actual assistance payments, however, are considerably less than budget standards in many States—particularly in the South. Some States set a maximum on the amount of the assistance payment that anyone can receive, a few pay only a reduced proportion of determined need, and others do both. The 1958 study showed that, nationally, old-age assistance payments represented about 95 percent of need, as determined under State standards. In the South (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) the proportion of need met was 89 percent.

From data obtained in the special study, it was estimated that, to meet basic needs under the States' own standards, annual old-age assistance payments, as of the end of 1958, would need to have been increased by \$107 million for the country as a whole. Almost four-fifths of this unmet need was in the South (as defined by the Bureau of the Census). Indeed, the annual increase in old-age assistance payments necessary to meet State cost standards was 13 percent in the South, barely 1 percent in the Northeast and West, and 4 percent in the North Central States.

A rough but conservative estimate of increases required in medical care expenditures for old-age assistance recipients—based not on budgeted need for such care but on per capita expenditures under certain State public assistance programs—suggests that an increase of about \$270 million in expenditures would have been necessary in 1958. Almost three-fourths of this unmet need was in the South. There has been more improvement during the past 2 years in the provision of medical care under the old-age assistance program than in the level of cash payments. The 1960 amendments providing for additional Federal matching of vendor payments should result in less unmet need for medical care. It is difficult to anticipate the specific effect on the South of these amendments or of the new program of medical assistance to the aged.

It should be noted, finally, that inadequacies in assistance payments result not only from low standards and limitations on payments but also from State policies for evaluating resources of

TABLE 6.—Monthly cost standards under old-age assistance for basic needs for man living alone,¹ July 1958, and usual maximum on monthly payments, September 1958, Southeast and Southwest regions

State	Monthly cost standard				Usual maximum on assistance payment per month per recipient
	Total	Rent	Food	Other	
United States (excluding Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) ²	\$90.25	\$33.00	\$45.00	\$12.25	\$32-\$275
United States (excluding Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the South) ²	97.98	34.00	47.00	16.98	\$32-\$275
Southeast:					
Virginia.....	96.55	45.00	45.00	6.55	-----
West Virginia.....	39.77	11.00	21.84	6.93	\$60
Kentucky.....	66.00	27.10	27.60	11.30	64
Tennessee.....	83.40	30.40	45.00	8.00	55
North Carolina.....	82.00	(7)	75.00	7.00	60
South Carolina.....	69.90	31.65	33.00	5.25	58
Georgia.....	64.25	29.50	27.00	7.75	60
Florida.....	107.60	53.50	37.85	16.25	66
Alabama.....	90.00	39.50	28.50	22.00	60
Mississippi.....	79.58	37.52	26.80	15.26	32
Louisiana.....	122.00	41.00	43.00	38.00	68
Arkansas.....	76.60	25.50	35.10	16.00	60
Southwest:					
Oklahoma.....	82.00	15.00	45.00	22.00	125
Texas.....	73.00	26.50	42.00	4.50	60
New Mexico.....	74.00	36.00	30.00	8.00	68
Arizona.....	106.00	40.00	45.00	21.00	70

¹ In rented furnished room and eating in restaurants.

² For monthly cost standard, represents median; excludes North Carolina.

³ Rent included with food in North Carolina.

recipients. Payments are inadequate, for example, when States presume that income is available though in fact it is not—from, say, the sons and daughters of aged persons.

The continuing poverty and low levels of living of large segments of the working population of the South are reflected in the region's public assistance programs. Many Southern States make a considerable fiscal effort for welfare services. Even though the Federal sharing in public assistance costs is proportionately much higher in the South than in the rest of the country (in the fiscal year 1959-60, 71 percent of old-age assistance expenditures in the Southern States as a group and 52 percent in the States outside the South), the level of assistance payments in the South is still far below prevailing standards in the relatively more prosperous parts of the country. Significantly higher levels of adequacy under public assistance will probably have to wait on improvement in general economic levels.

CONCLUSIONS

In a quarter of a century, social security has become an accepted and basic feature of our so-

ciety. Our social security programs now give most workers and their families the assurance of a continuing income in retirement or in the event of the total disability or death of a breadwinner. Most employees also have protection in the event of unemployment and of work-connected disabilities, and some in the event of sickness. For many workers in the South such assurance is newer than for workers in other regions, and the South still has more workers without these protections than does the rest of the country.

Income-maintenance payments are both a source of support for the individuals and families who receive them and a stabilizing influence on the economy. Although social security payments make up only a small fraction of total personal income, they go to persons who could not otherwise buy the goods and services they need and should have. Data on transfer payments suggest that the proportion of personal income represented by social security payments is significantly higher in the Southeastern States than in other States. Moreover, this ratio has increased more, since 1940, in the South than elsewhere—a corollary of the Southeast's greater increase in the numbers receiving payments and in the average amounts paid under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and old-age assistance.

The Southeast also gains through the social security programs in terms of their impact on the economy of the region and on State finances. In the fiscal year 1959-60, for example, \$1.37 was returned in old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits for every dollar collected as contributions in the Southeast. The Southwest gained slightly. As a proportion of all benefit payments under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance,

those going to the Southeast rose from 13.4 percent in 1940 to 16.9 percent in 1959-60.

In 1960, 27.5 percent of all Federal grants for public assistance went to the Southeast and 11.3 percent to the Southwest—about double the proportions of total Federal receipts from general revenue coming from these States. The proportion of Federal grants for this purpose going to the Southeast has climbed much more sharply (from 10 percent in 1940) than the proportion of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits going to the same States.

The gains of the South are gains for the Nation. With the narrowing of differences in income and in levels of living in the various parts of the country, the whole country is strengthened.

The various programs established by the Social Security Act have contributed and will continue to contribute to the rise in well-being of the people of the South. Just as many of the amendments of the past 10 years have been of particular benefit to the South, the changes enacted in June 1961—particularly those that raise the minimum benefit under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, increase the widow's benefit, and liberalize the eligibility requirements—would bring proportionately greater gains to the South than to the rest of the country.

The next quarter of a century may see even more rapid changes in social and economic conditions, not only in our own country but throughout the world, than those that have occurred since 1935. Our social security programs admittedly have their gaps and shortcomings. They do provide, however, an element of stability as well as an instrument for dynamic advances in social welfare.

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Need for Trained Social Work Staff: A Ten-Year Goal*

In the course of agency-wide program review within the Social Security Administration, staff of the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Public Assistance, and the Office of the Commissioner examined the prospective need for trained social work staff in public assistance, child welfare, and juvenile delinquency programs. Their conclusion is not an exact one for these programs; nor, since the review deals only with these programs, is the goal even an approximate target for the total field of social work.

A GOAL for trained social workers is necessary in order to evaluate the measures that are taken to secure them. In addition, a goal provides a frame of reference for two questions that are not directly dealt with here. First, even if recruitment efforts are successful, some of the work of these programs will be handled by staff who are not professionally trained. How will they be prepared and what work will they do? Second, is it possible by broad social and economic measures to reduce the load on public welfare programs so that the need for professional personnel may not grow beyond reasonable hope of being met? These questions—the need for professionals, the work of technicians, and broader economic and social measures—are sometimes treated as being mutually exclusive. A specific goal for trained social work staff may help to set them within a single framework.

WHY IS A GOAL NEEDED?

The aims of public assistance, child welfare, and juvenile delinquency programs depend partly for their realization on the quality of their professional staff. These programs deal, in the main, with families that are broken and individuals who are suffering the severest kind of blows—parental disregard, crippling illness, chronic isolation, and so forth. They come for help that is their right

under law (in some cases for help that they are required to accept) but bearing very often feelings of anxiety and failure. Their problems are complex and stubborn.

Statements of intention and adequate policies alone will not rehabilitate people, strengthen their families, or restore them to independence. Adequate policies must be administered by qualified social workers, educated to understand the people they see and to provide appropriate service in a manner that will help. Staff must possess, besides, the ethics and convictions that all professional social workers have—that every client is entitled to the fullest measure of respect and skill.

Not all positions in these programs need to be filled by trained social workers. Aside from the work that is done, or may be done, by other professional employees and by clerical and maintenance employees, a number of tasks now carried on by social workers may be performed appropriately by nonprofessional staff. Analysis of job functions should provide a framework for differentiating between tasks that do and do not require

TABLE 1.—Public assistance staff needed in 1970

Type of position	Number employed, June 1960			Estimated number needed in 1970		
	Total	Estimated number with 2 years' training or more		Total ¹	With 2 years' training or more	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	34,887	1,608	4.6	66,850	22,400	33
Directors:						
State offices.....	530	109	20.6	550	400	75
Local offices.....	2,049	153	7.5	2,000	1,000	50
Director-workers.....	1,379	15	1.1	1,200	1,200	100
Caseworkers.....	24,862	295	1.2	52,900	12,000	23
Supervisors.....	3,552	461	13.0	7,500	5,100	68
Field representatives.....	643	190	29.6	700	700	100
All other social workers.....	1,672	385	23.0	2,000	2,000	100

¹ For caseworkers, based on projection of the 1960 caseload to 1970 in accordance with current population and caseload trends, with allowance for some reduction in average caseloads. For supervisors, estimated on the basis of 1 supervisor for 7 caseworkers. For other positions, number held relatively constant.

Sources: Total number employed, June 1960, from annual reports to the Bureau of Public Assistance on personnel in State and local public welfare agencies; number estimated to have 2 years' training or more in June 1960, from 1960 *Survey of Salaries and Working Conditions of Social Welfare Manpower*, Bureau of Public Assistance-Children's Bureau; and number needed in 1970, from unpublished estimates made by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

* Prepared by Alvin L. Schorr, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

TABLE 2.—Public child welfare staff needed in 1970

Type of position	Number
Caseworkers ¹	10,200
Supervisors (1 for 5 caseworkers).....	2,100
Consultants (1.9 per supervisor).....	1,100
Directors (1 for 36.5 other staff).....	370
Total.....	13,770
Present staff with 2 years' training or more.....	—1,881
Additional trained staff needed by 1970.....	11,889

¹ Based on projected child population of 92.4 million in 1970 and assumption of 1.1 workers per 10,000 population.

Sources: *Report of the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, 1959* and *1960 Survey of Salaries and Working Conditions of Social Welfare Manpower*, Bureau of Public Assistance and Children's Bureau.

professional training. Wide attention is being given by agencies to such job analyses. An example is the educational standards project under way at this time in the Bureau of Public Assistance.

THE SITUATION TODAY

In all programs staffing falls far short of need, although in varying degree. Almost half our counties lack the services of a full-time child welfare worker; public assistance, in contrast, has coverage for every county. Only 5 percent of the social work staff in public assistance agencies have 2 years or more of graduate study in social work. Even at the highest supervisory and administrative levels, where trained staff is concentrated, only about 1 in 5 has had such training (table 1). For child welfare services, 26 percent of the social work staff are fully trained.¹ Fourteen percent of all juvenile probation officers and about 1 out of every 5 training school social workers are fully trained (table 3).

These percentages are the ceiling against which programs press in their effort to encourage the development of every individual to his maximum potential. As certain clients or problems assume priority, skilled staff are shifted to attend to them—but only by increasing the shortage elsewhere. States have attempted to improve this situation by providing educational leave. Federal funds for this purpose have been available (from administrative though not from earmarked

¹ 1960 *Survey of Salaries and Working Conditions of Social Welfare Manpower*, Bureau of Public Assistance and Children's Bureau, April 1961.

funds) by 50-50 matching in public assistance.² Federal funds allocated to States for child welfare services may be used to provide educational leave. These provisions have contributed to the number of qualified staff now at work. Nevertheless, the present rate of recruitment places a limitation on the ends that programs may attain.

WHAT IS THE GOAL?

Estimates of the number of trained social workers needed for the public assistance programs in 1970 are given in table 1. The goal is based on projections of the 1960 caseload into 1970 for each of the programs, as shown in the following tabulation:

Program	1970 caseload ¹	1970 caseload per visitor ¹	1960 caseload per visitor
Old-age assistance.....	2,230,000	125	214
Aid to dependent children.....	933,000	60	91
Aid to the blind.....	117,000	100	190
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	559,000	60	129
General assistance.....	496,000	55	75

¹ Estimated in July 1960.

With 33 percent of the social work staff fully trained in 1970 and average caseloads per worker ranging from 55 in general assistance to 125 in old-age assistance, a total of 22,400 fully trained social workers will be required.

Table 2 gives the estimates of the public child welfare staff needed in 1970. These estimates are based on a projected child population of 92.4 million in 1970 and on the assumption that 1.1 workers will be needed for every 10,000 children (the average now effective in about half the counties in the country). Under these assumptions, 13,770 fully trained social workers will be required.

The basic assumptions regarding the number of juvenile delinquency staff needed in 1970 (table 3) are a constant juvenile delinquency rate and somewhat reduced but not yet standard workloads. It is estimated, on the basis of these as-

² Federal payments to meet the full cost of expenditures for training grants for public welfare personnel in the fiscal years 1961-62 and 1962-63 have been authorized under Public Law 87-31 of May 8, 1961. There is, so far, no appropriation for this purpose.

sumptions, that about 12,210 social workers will be required—all of them fully trained.

In terms of how many more workers will be needed, the goal for 1970 is 44,500 additional fully trained social workers. The number that will be needed for public assistance is 21,000; for child welfare services, 12,000; and for juvenile delinquency, 11,500.

Generally speaking, these figures represent levels of staffing that are essential now. They take trends in population into account, on the most conservative assumptions. They do not allow for adding new services, though such an allowance would be desirable. They allow for some reductions in workloads, but it may be questioned whether the result is the optimum that should be achieved. They do not attempt to estimate turnover or provide for replacements. Thus the estimate of 44,500 might, by several yardsticks, have been substantially increased. It is far from a precise number, but it sketches the magnitude of the progress that needs to be made.

IS THE GOAL FEASIBLE?

Schools of social work are now graduating about 2,100 students a year³ and would need, in order to meet the goal, to add 4,450 graduates a year. Thus, to achieve the goal of 44,500 additional social workers by 1970, the schools must at least triple the number of their graduates, assuming that all the increment of graduates would go to these programs. (Obviously, therefore, the need of other programs, public and voluntary, for additional social workers is not taken into account.)

In terms of the availability of schools, teachers, and field work placements, the effort required would be heroic but the goal achievable. Schools of social work have shown a tendency to expand to the degree that increased enrollments require and that increased tuition fees make possible. A few schools have unused capacity at present. Additional schools that have been contemplated would undoubtedly open their doors if they were needed. Careful planning for such an increase

³ Council on Social Work Education, *Statistics on Social Work Education*, November 1, 1960 and Academic Year 1959-1960.

TABLE 3.—Juvenile delinquency staff needed in 1970

Type of position ¹	Number
Juvenile probation officers.....	8,600
Present staff with 3 years' training or more ²	-800
Increase in number of trained juvenile probation staff needed.....	8,000
Training school and parole social workers ³	3,610
Present staff with 3 years' training or more ⁴	-120
Increase in number of trained school and parole staff needed.....	3,490
Total.....	12,210
Present staff with 3 years' training or more, total.....	-780
Additional trained staff needed by 1970.....	11,490

¹ Assumes a constant juvenile delinquency rate and reduction of average workloads from 150 work units per month per worker to 100, or twice the recommended standard of 50 work units per month.

² Total number of present staff is 4,400.

³ Assumes constant juvenile delinquency rate and 1 social worker for every 30 children in training schools.

⁴ Total number of present staff is 600.

Source: Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Division of Research Children's Bureau.

would be required to foresee the need for teachers, to raise enrollments by steps, and to arrange for agencies to join in providing field instruction.

More basic, however, are the desire and the ability of students to enter training. For the next 10 years certain demographic facts are promising. Social work schools currently recruit most successfully among older students (those who have had some work experience after college) and among women rather than men. It is precisely from this group, mature women, that forthcoming expansion of the labor force is anticipated. The marked increase that is taking place in college graduations provides a larger reservoir of students eligible for graduate school, and there is some indication that social work's ability to recruit from this group is rising more than proportionately. Finally, many of the large number of untrained and not fully trained staff of the operating programs indicate that they would attend school if opportunity were provided.

Whether the increase will actually take place depends on a number of factors, including such intangibles as the satisfaction social work seems to offer in day-to-day work and the status that the profession achieves. The salary level will count. There is evidence that substantial numbers of men and women fail to enter social work schools because they cannot afford it. As many of them are older and have dependents, finances must be a serious concern to them. For the goal to be met, then, as it must, demands large-scale increases in scholarship and educational-leave funds. Finally, there must be vigorous, sustained national recruitment.

Notes and Brief Reports

Expenditures for Assistance Payments from State-Local Funds, 1959-60*

Most States made larger outlays from State and local funds for assistance in the fiscal year 1959-60 than in the preceding year. For the country as a whole, however, fiscal effort declined somewhat. In the absence of a more refined measure of fiscal effort, expenditures from State and local funds for assistance payments for all five public assistance programs combined are related in this analysis to total personal income in order to get a rough indication of the fiscal burden assumed by the States and localities in financing public assistance.¹

For the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the non-Federal share of assistance payments amounted to \$4.64 per \$1,000 of personal income in 1959-60—a drop of 14 cents per \$1,000, or 2.9 percent, from expenditures in 1958-59. This decrease resulted from the greater percentage rise in personal income than in expenditures from State and local funds.

EXPENDITURES AND PERSONAL INCOME HIGHER IN MOST STATES

The State and local share of assistance payments went up moderately for the country as a whole in 1959-60, chiefly because the States, in trying to meet needs of recipients more nearly adequately, raised the average monthly payments per recipient. Rises in the non-Federal share of the average payments per recipient (per case in general assistance) accompanied caseload increases in aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and decreases in the three remaining categories. For two of these programs—old-age assistance and

aid to the blind—the upward shifts in average payments more than offset decreases in the number of recipients, but in general assistance they failed to offset the downturn in the number of cases.

The single decline in aggregate expenditures from State-local funds occurred in general assistance, the only program with no Federal financial participation. In 1959-60 the total outlay from State and local funds for all five programs combined amounted to about \$1.8 billion, a net increase of almost \$57 million or 3.2 percent from the preceding year.

Nationally, personal income scored a modest increase (6.5 percent) during the year, as the economy recovered somewhat from the 1958 recession. Personal income went up in all but three States—Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Of the States with increases, about half experienced a rise of 5.0-7.4 percent. Increases ranged from as little as 0.6 percent in Kansas and 1.4 percent in Nebraska to as much as 11.4 percent in Hawaii, which was one of four States with a rise of at least 10 percent.

The most influential single factor, accounting for more than one-third of the \$23 billion rise in total income, was the earnings of persons engaged in manufacturing. The accelerated pace in manufacturing activity mirrored the rise in inventory accumulation, consumer demand, and export demand during the first half of the year. In the second half of the year, the upward movement in the industrial regions² was halted somewhat by the effect of the steel strike.

Agriculture was the only major industrial division of the economy to record a decline in income. Primarily, the decline reflected lower prices for farm products, rising production costs, and elimination of the acreage reserve project from the soil bank program of the Department of Agriculture. Nationally the decline in farm income was 13 percent; changes among the individual States ranged from increases of 25 percent in some farm States to decreases of more than 50 percent in others.

States with increases in expenditures for public assistance from State and local funds far outnumbered those with decreases, but in most instances the percentage increase in the non-Federal share of assistance was smaller than that

*Prepared by Frank J. Hanmer, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

¹ Expenditures for assistance payments from State and local funds for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance for the fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60 are related respectively to personal income for the calendar years 1958 and 1959. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are excluded from the analysis because personal income data are not available.

² New England, the Mideast, and the Great Lakes.

in income payments. Thirty-five of the 51 States raised the outlay for assistance from their own funds; about half the increases amounted to less

TABLE 1.—Expenditures for public assistance payments from State and local funds in relation to personal income and amount expended per inhabitant, by State, 1959-60¹

State	Percentage change in—		Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance			
	Personal income, 1959 from 1958	Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance, 1959-60 from 1958-59	Per \$1,000 of personal income			Per inhabitant, 1959-60
			1958-59	1959-60	Percentage change, 1959-60 from 1958-59	
United States ²	+6.5	+3.2	\$4.78	\$4.64	-2.9	\$9.89
Alabama.....	+5.2	+13.9	3.56	3.86	+8.4	5.44
Alaska.....	+5.5	+13.1	2.71	2.90	+7.0	7.13
Arizona.....	+8.4	+14.4	2.88	3.04	+5.6	5.58
Arkansas.....	+10.1	+4.3	4.99	4.73	-5.2	6.27
California.....	+9.8	+5.7	6.74	6.48	-3.9	16.32
Colorado.....	+6.5	+2.5	12.46	11.98	-3.9	25.53
Connecticut ³	+6.1	-4.5	4.70	4.23	-10.0	11.52
Delaware.....	+5.3	-8.3	1.99	1.65	-13.2	4.87
District of Columbia.....	+4.0	+12.9	2.58	2.80	+8.5	8.09
Florida ⁴	+10.8	+2.2	2.69	2.48	-7.8	4.65
Georgia.....	+7.2	+1	3.92	3.66	-6.6	5.65
Hawaii.....	+11.4	-2.7	3.04	2.66	-12.5	5.42
Idaho ⁴	+5.3	-2.4	3.34	3.10	-7.2	5.51
Illinois.....	+6.2	+11.0	5.10	5.33	+4.5	13.60
Indiana.....	+6.5	-8.4	2.58	2.22	-14.0	4.63
Iowa.....	+2.7	-9	4.46	4.31	-3.4	8.43
Kansas.....	+6	+3.5	4.75	4.88	+2.7	9.50
Kentucky.....	+4.9	-1	3.15	3.00	-4.8	4.50
Louisiana.....	+4.8	+2.4	9.43	9.21	-2.3	14.62
Maine.....	+4.3	-1.6	4.78	4.51	-5.6	7.96
Maryland.....	+6.7	+8.1	1.44	1.46	+1.4	3.34
Massachusetts.....	+6.0	+3	7.73	7.31	-5.4	17.58
Michigan.....	+5.5	-12.2	6.59	5.49	-16.7	12.27
Minnesota.....	+2.7	+5.8	6.82	7.02	+2.9	13.70
Mississippi.....	+10.0	+5.6	3.73	3.58	-4.0	4.15
Missouri.....	+7.0	+5.8	5.09	5.04	-1.0	10.78
Montana.....	-1.8	+7.9	5.09	5.60	+10.0	10.93
Nebraska.....	+1.4	+1.0	2.76	2.75	-.4	5.45
Nevada ⁴	+9.8	+2.6	2.11	1.98	-6.2	5.21
New Hampshire.....	+8.6	(⁵)	3.53	3.25	-7.9	6.42
New Jersey.....	+6.8	+7.5	2.56	2.58	+8	6.56
New Mexico.....	+8.2	+10.5	3.62	3.70	+2.2	6.54
New York.....	+7.0	+1.8	4.92	4.68	-4.9	12.58
North Carolina.....	+7.2	+5.2	2.65	2.61	-1.9	3.89
North Dakota.....	-8.6	+4.0	5.57	6.34	+13.8	9.74
Ohio.....	+7.1	+6.5	4.47	4.45	-.4	10.07
Oklahoma.....	+4.7	+8.0	10.95	11.29	+3.1	20.07
Oregon.....	+8.9	-11.8	5.71	4.63	-18.9	10.05
Pennsylvania.....	+4.8	+29.2	3.31	4.06	+23.3	8.91
Rhode Island.....	+6.4	+2	6.18	5.81	-6.0	12.42
South Carolina.....	+7.7	+3.8	2.16	2.08	-3.7	2.75
South Dakota.....	-9.9	+1.8	4.19	4.73	+12.9	7.09
Tennessee.....	+6.6	-2.3	2.32	2.32	-7.9	3.48
Texas ⁴	+5.3	+9	2.77	2.66	-4.0	5.01
Utah.....	+7.3	+3	4.46	4.17	-6.5	7.61
Vermont ⁴	+7.6	-3.8	3.88	3.47	-10.6	6.17
Virginia.....	+6.0	+9.9	.85	.88	+3.5	1.57
Washington.....	+6.5	-13.3	10.58	8.61	-18.6	19.20
West Virginia.....	+3.1	-4.9	3.25	2.99	-8.0	4.91
Wisconsin.....	+5.0	-2.9	4.89	4.40	-10.0	9.20
Wyoming.....	+4.6	-2.8	4.06	3.77	-7.1	8.08

¹ Expenditures are for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and exclude amounts spent for administration; they are related respectively to personal income for the calendar years 1958 and 1959.

² Data on income for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands not available.

³ Data for general assistance expenditures estimated.

⁴ Reporting of general assistance expenditures incomplete.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

than 5 percent, compared with a fourth of the increases in income payments. Expenditures were, however, at least 10 percent higher than in 1958-59 in seven States, including Pennsylvania, where they went up 29.2 percent. The non-Federal share of assistance went down in 16 States; in three States the decline was more than 10 percent. The decline was sharpest (13.3 percent) in the State of Washington. Four⁵ of the 16 States have relatively high average per capita income. Of the seven States with percentage increases of 10 percent or more, two States⁴ have relatively low average per capita income. The magnitude of the percentage shifts in personal income and in expenditures from State and local funds is indicated in table 2.

STATE FISCAL EFFORT GENERALLY LOWER

Fiscal effort for public assistance decreased in 1959-60 in 35 States, mainly because the percentage rise in expenditures for assistance from State and local funds was less than that in personal income. The effort went down in 19 States because personal income went up proportionately more than the non-Federal share of assistance payments and in 16 States because an increase in personal income was accompanied by a decrease in expenditures from State and local funds. Percentage declines in fiscal effort ranged up to almost 19 percent and were usually largest in States that reduced their outlay from State and local funds in 1959-60 (table 1). The declines were less than 5 percent in three out of every eight States with decreases in fiscal effort and were 5.0-9.9 percent in a like proportion of States.

Of the 19 States in which fiscal effort declined despite an increase in local public assistance expenditures, eight expended greater fiscal effort than the United States average. Seven of these eight States and one other expended more per inhabitant than the United States average. Average per capita income for five of the 19 States was higher than the average for the United States.

Only 16 States made greater effort to support public assistance. Expenditures from State-local

⁵ Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, and Washington.

⁴ Alabama and New Mexico.

funds went up proportionately more than personal income in 13 of these States and in three others expenditures rose while personal income declined. Upward shifts of less than 5 percent occurred in half the States with increases. The distribution of States by the percentage change in fiscal effort from 1958-59 to 1959-60 is shown below.

Percentage change	Decreases	Increases
Total.....	35	16
0-2.4.....	5	3
2.5-4.9.....	8	5
5.0-9.9.....	13	4
10.0-14.9.....	6	3
15.0 or more.....	3	1

The States of Oregon and Washington had the largest drop in fiscal effort in 1959-60—18.9 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively. The decrease, in both States, is largely attributable to a substantial drop in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children and general assistance. In addition, Oregon had a reduction in the average monthly payment per recipient in all programs except aid to the blind. Washington's appropriation, effective July 1959, imposed more stringent eligibility factors for both aid to dependent children and general assistance. Reduced State-local expenditures in these States, coupled with a rise in personal income, resulted in a sizable decrease in fiscal effort.

The largest increase in fiscal effort—23.3 percent—occurred in Pennsylvania. For the second consecutive year, fiscal effort in this State increased by more than 15 percent (in 1958-59 the increase had been 17.8 percent). In contrast to Oregon and Washington, Pennsylvania experi-

enced a substantial increase in the number of persons receiving assistance during the first half of 1959-60. The strike in the steel industry early in the fiscal year (August-November 1959) accounted for the larger number receiving general assistance and contributed to a lesser extent to the increase in aid to dependent children. Also contributing to the increase in fiscal effort was the liberalization in the program of aid to the blind. For this program, Pennsylvania raised the monthly payment maximum from \$60 to \$70 in December 1959, and at the same time changed allowable annual income, including the assistance payment, from \$2,500 to \$2,880.

STATE VARIATION IN FISCAL EFFORT

The fiscal effort of the individual States varied considerably in 1959-60—from a low of 88 cents per \$1,000 of personal income in Virginia to a high of \$11.98 in Colorado. Colorado was one of three States in which expenditures for assistance from State and local funds amounted to at least \$9.00 per \$1,000 of personal income. The comparatively high fiscal effort made by a few States pulled the average for the Nation (\$4.64) to a level that exceeded the effort made in two-thirds of the States. Effort in the median State (Alabama) was only \$3.86. The distribution of States by the amount of fiscal effort is shown below.

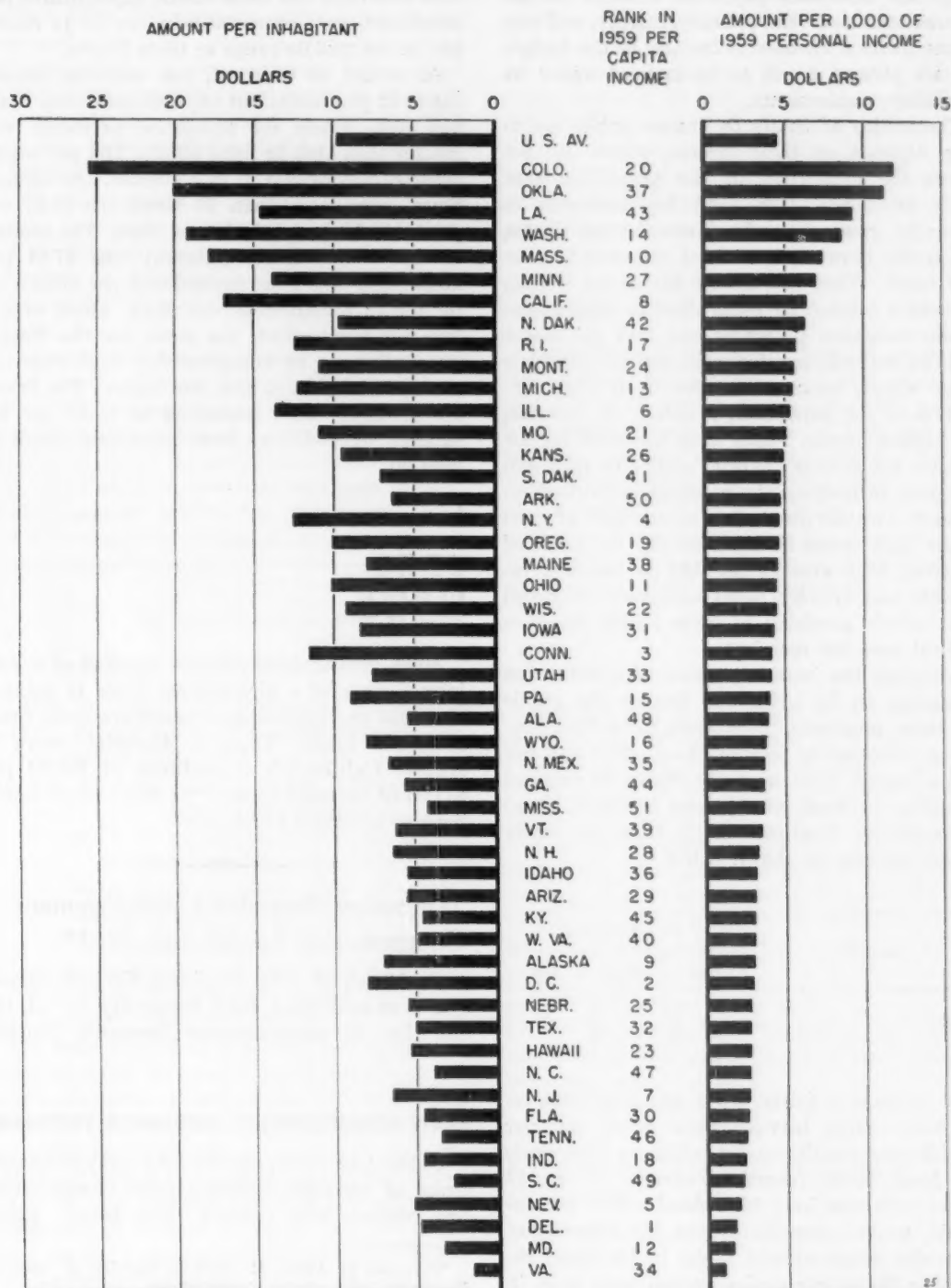
Amount of fiscal effort	Number of States
Less than \$3.00	16
\$3.00-4.99	22
5.00-6.99	7
7.00-8.99	3
9.00 or more	3

Among the factors that affect a State's fiscal effort to support the public assistance programs are its ability and willingness to do so. Both factors affect the amount appropriated for assistance payments. The public assistance programs, including the four with Federal financial participation in 1960, are, of course, State programs. Each State is free to define the scope of its programs by determining who will be eligible and the amount of assistance paid to recipients. A State may control to some degree the proportion of the population that will be considered needy by establishing relatively stringent or relatively liberal eligibility requirements for as-

TABLE 2.—Number of States with specified change in personal income and in expenditures for public assistance from State and local funds, 1959-60 from 1958-59

Percentage change	Increase		Decrease	
	Personal income	State-local funds	Personal income	State-local funds
Total number of States.....	48	35	3	16
0-2.4.....	2	11	1	5
2.5-4.9.....	10	6	0	6
5.0-7.4.....	23	6	0	0
7.5-9.9.....	9	5	2	2
10.0-12.4.....	4	2	0	2
12.5-14.9.....	0	4	0	1
15.0 or more.....	0	1	0	0

Expenditures per inhabitant from State and local funds for public assistance in relation to personal income, by State, fiscal year 1959-60



sistance. The State may also limit the amount spent for assistance payments through its assistance standard—the quantity, quality, and cost of the items it chooses to include in the budget for all persons found to be in need under its eligibility requirements.

The ability of States to finance public assistance depends on their income, which in turn affects the proportion of the population that needs assistance. The need for assistance is generally greatest in the lowest-income States, which also have the least fiscal resources to meet that need. When low-income States are willing to make a substantial fiscal effort to support the public assistance programs and find the means to do so, expenditures for assistance are relatively large—chiefly because a comparatively high proportion of the population is aided. In contrast, the highest-income States have less need for assistance but greater financial ability to approach adequacy in meeting the needs of individual recipients. Greater fiscal effort on the part of some of the high-income States is usually the result of relatively high average monthly payments to recipients and broadly based assistance programs that include provision of more nearly adequate medical care for recipients.

Although the income position of a State has a bearing on its ability to finance the public assistance programs, there seems to be little consistent relationship between fiscal effort and per capita income. Thus, when the States are grouped according to fiscal effort, there is almost equal representation from each of the three per capita income groups, as shown below.

Fiscal effort	Per capita income		
	High	Middle	Low
High.....	7	5	5
Middle.....	4	6	7
Low.....	6	6	5

In contrast, a fairly direct and consistent relationship exists between fiscal effort and per inhabitant expenditures for assistance from State and local funds (chart). Fourteen of the 17 States with relatively high fiscal effort, for example, made expenditures per inhabitant that were also comparatively high; in the three remaining States per capita expenditures were in

the middle range. Similarly, of the 17 States with relatively low fiscal effort, expenditures per inhabitant were comparatively low in 14 States and in the middle range in three States.

As would be expected, the variation among States in per inhabitant expenditures from State and local funds for assistance payments was greater than that in fiscal effort. The per capita expenditures of \$25.53 in Colorado, the highest State, were more than 16 times the \$1.57 expended in Virginia, the lowest State. The amount in the median State (Alaska) was \$7.13 per inhabitant. The mean expenditure per inhabitant for the 51 jurisdictions was \$9.89. Here, as was true for fiscal effort, the mean for the Nation was pulled up by comparatively high expenditures per inhabitant in a few States. The States are grouped below according to their per inhabitant expenditures from State-local funds in 1959-60.

Amount	Number of States
Less than \$5	11
\$5.00-\$7.49	15
\$7.50-\$9.99	9
\$10.00-\$12.49	7
\$12.50 or more	9

Much greater fiscal effort is required of a low-income than of a high-income State in making the same per inhabitant expenditure from State and local funds. Thus, if Mississippi were to achieve California's expenditure of \$16.82 per \$1,000 of personal income, its fiscal effort would have to be double California's.

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Legislation, 1961*

On March 24, 1961, President Kennedy signed two laws extending, for a temporary period, the duration of unemployment insurance benefits.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Public Law 87-6 provides for a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation for workers who exhaust their benefit rights

*Prepared by Alfred M. Skolnik, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

under State and Federal unemployment compensation programs after July 1, 1960, and before April 1, 1962. The program, which began operations under the law on April 8, is designed to be self-supporting. It was estimated that about 700,000 unemployed workers would be immediately eligible for the extended benefits, provided they were living in States that had entered into a specified agreement with the Secretary of Labor. The amount of benefits for which the worker is eligible is determined by State law, and the benefits are payable for half the time for which he was eligible under the State program, within an overall limit, however, of 39 weeks.

The estimated cost of the program for persons under the State unemployment insurance programs (\$927 million) is to be financed by advances from the Treasury and is to be repaid by a temporary increase in the net Federal unemployment tax. The Federal Government will meet the cost of the extended benefits for Federal employees and ex-servicemen—estimated at \$63 million—out of general revenues.

Compensation and Reimbursement

Under the temporary program an unemployed worker can receive the extended benefits for half the number of weeks provided under the State program for total unemployment (subject to a maximum of 13 weeks). The duration is based on the number of weeks provided in the State's "regular" unemployment insurance program, as well as the number provided under any "additional" unemployment compensation program that the State may have established for periods of high unemployment. A State that pays benefits for more than 26 weeks will be reimbursed for the number of weeks paid in excess of 26.

The total amount of payments and reimbursements that can be made with respect to an unemployed person is fixed at the time of the first claim for extended benefits or for the first week for which reimbursement is made under the act, whichever occurs first. Once this total is fixed, the individual may not establish any additional entitlement to Federal payments by again qualifying for and again exhausting his State benefits.

The extended payments will, in general, be re-

duced by any amounts received as a pension or annuity under a public or private retirement plan (including the civil-service retirement program) if both types of payments are based on service for the same employer. No reduction will be made, however, for any retirement benefit based on disability or for any benefit paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Any State law providing for disqualifications or reductions inconsistent with these provisions will not be allowed.

Financing

The temporary increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent in the Federal unemployment tax rate raises the total tax to 3.5 percent of the first \$3,000 paid to a worker in a year, effective for 1962 and 1963. Of this tax, the net amount retained by the Federal Government becomes 0.8 percent instead of 0.4 percent. The State tax credit of 2.7 percent against the Federal tax is unchanged. The increase in the tax applies to all employers taxable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Other Provisions

The Act also provides for (1) the establishment in the "unemployment trust fund" of a Federal extended compensation account and for its utilization in the financing of Federal payments under the act; and (2) the raising of the ceiling on the amounts available for grants to States for administrative purposes so that for the fiscal year 1960-61 the ceiling will be \$385 million and for the fiscal year 1961-62 it will be \$415 million. The State agencies are to furnish to the Secretary of Labor information on the operation of the temporary program, including data on the personal characteristics, family situation, and employment and experience of individuals receiving temporary benefits under the act.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION

For unemployed railroad workers who have exhausted their rights to benefits payable under

(Continued on page 30)

Current Operating Statistics

TABLE 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-61
[In thousands; data corrected to June 9, 1961]

Year and month	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Temporary disability benefits, Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁵	Unemployment insurance			
	Total	Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legisla- tion ¹¹	Railroad Unem- ployment Insurance Act ¹²	
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com- mission ³	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁷					
						Social Security Act ¹	Rail- road Retirement Act ²	Civil Service Com- mission ³	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Social Security Act					Other ⁸
Number of beneficiaries															
1960															
Apr.		10,664.4	534.5	359.5	2,960.5	3,393.3	249.4	147.3		72.8	17.2	25.2	1,881.0		48.6
May		10,733.5	537.1	361.8	2,983.2	3,415.0	249.9	148.6		71.9	17.6	21.6	1,866.6		35.6
June		10,816.1	540.6	363.7	3,009.2	3,443.7	251.3	149.5	1,262.0	70.5	16.3	22.4	1,819.9		35.0
July		10,909.0	543.1	365.6	3,022.1	3,467.0	251.8	150.5		63.5	13.4	21.0	1,460.5		43.6
Aug.		10,975.2	546.4	367.0	3,037.0	3,489.1	253.1	151.4		66.9	16.2	33.5	1,475.7		66.4
Sept.		11,024.4	550.2	371.0	3,050.3	3,501.3	253.8	152.3	1,280.0	63.3	14.4	34.3	1,492.7		106.0
Oct.		11,071.6	551.5	374.3	3,059.4	3,506.1	254.8	153.1		62.0	14.3	33.8	1,468.2		86.6
Nov.		11,198.2	551.1	376.4	3,064.3	3,533.2	255.3	153.8		50.0	15.6	36.8	1,684.4		90.5
Dec.		11,286.7	553.3	379.4	3,064.4	3,557.9	256.1	154.5	1,300.0	60.7	16.6	34.3	2,164.8		101.9
1961															
Jan.		11,367.3	555.3	381.7	3,064.8	3,572.5	256.1	155.6		60.0	16.9	37.5	2,839.7		120.2
Feb.		11,477.5	557.3	383.4	3,074.0	3,589.3	256.9	156.7		65.9	17.3	29.1	3,113.1		120.8
Mar.		11,587.1	560.0	386.5	3,078.7	3,616.0	259.5	158.3		81.1	21.5	29.4	3,013.9		122.0
Apr.		11,711.4	560.6	389.3	3,087.0	3,641.7	260.4	159.7		69.4	17.1	23.8	3,032.6		94.8
Amount of benefits ¹³															
1940.	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700		\$15,961
1941.	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559		111,790	13,270	13,943		344,321		14,537
1942.	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342		344,084		6,268
1943.	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255		79,643		917
1944.	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238		62,385	\$4,215	582
1945.	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866	126,630	2,359
1946.	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610		1,094,550	1,745,718	39,917
1947.	4,658,450	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	870,542	35,401
1948.	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,582	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1949.	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	503,596
1950.	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,570	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951.	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,308	37,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952.	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793
1953.	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,461	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,684
1954.	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,668	157,088
1955.	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	686,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	1,380,726	70,443
1956.	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443
1957.	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,740	143,826	58,265	748,660	138,785	47,278	51,292	1,766,445	53,087	93,535
1958.	17,431,357	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	74,185	794,253	132,908	56,043	51,920	3,899,236	82,035	228,824
1959.	18,103,128	8,063,765	657,209	641,914	2,474,428	2,063,303	180,883	93,713	818,984	171,295	66,487	66,160	2,563,084	17,391	224,536
1960.	19,587,802	8,764,296	741,194	705,197	2,572,328	2,316,211	201,251	105,660	864,429	164,286	71,069	56,874	2,866,761	553	157,690
1961															
Apr.	1,579,025	694,233	58,666	57,801	209,335	180,055	16,096	6,828	69,061	15,256	6,297	3,969	249,214		10,414
May	1,551,428	699,602	59,000	57,913	210,665	181,559	16,171	6,713	69,212	15,150	6,847	3,595	215,092		7,809
June	1,556,920	706,357	59,450	58,202	213,280	183,506	16,286	6,786	69,238	14,876	6,415	3,744	209,278		7,502
July	1,553,941	713,900	59,851	58,110	216,059	185,223	16,435	6,783	73,451	13,375	4,829	3,908	192,791		7,311
Aug.	1,600,443	719,391	60,275	58,560	219,343	186,804	16,457	6,925	74,043	14,115	6,311	6,746	217,543		11,931
Sept.	1,606,850	723,216	60,722	60,103	218,622	187,747	16,531	6,989	74,560	13,407	5,396	6,887	212,309		18,371
Oct.	1,596,419	726,831	60,898	61,059	219,562	188,258	16,619	6,934	75,826	10,995	5,670	7,040	199,695		14,864
Nov.	1,653,772	734,720	60,918	60,911	221,090	190,157	16,673	6,955	75,964	12,719	5,645	7,421	242,593		15,809
Dec.	1,743,003	740,324	61,153	61,978	222,126	195,997	16,898	6,982	77,065	12,849	5,966	7,125	313,603		18,604
1961															
Jan.	1,857,903	746,357	61,400	62,191	223,165	196,897	16,828	6,453	78,737	12,474	6,700	7,359	414,230		22,010
Feb.	1,859,489	754,870	61,685	62,795	217,120	198,622	16,829	6,530	77,078	13,893	6,490	8,203	415,800		19,574
Mar.	1,952,186	762,954	62,045	63,837	224,560	199,854	17,109	6,637	80,745	16,939	7,858	8,942	478,664		22,041
Apr.	1,968,680	771,760	62,144	64,057	221,951	201,593	17,115	6,661	78,262	14,586	6,305	4,704	403,351		16,161

¹ Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—beginning July 1957 to disabled workers and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependents. Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to adult disabled children.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947. Beginning July 1960,

data not adjusted for underpayments and recoveries.

¹⁰ Average weekly number of beneficiaries. Includes payments to unemployed Federal workers from Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen from Nov. 1958, made by States as agents of Federal Government. Includes temporary unemployment compensation programs, June 1958-July 1959, and temporary extended unemployment compensation program beginning Apr. 1961.

¹¹ From Sept. 1944 to July 1949, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. From Oct. 1952 to Jan. 1960, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans. Some payments made after expiration dates. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly benefit data, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations from July 1949. Civil-service and railroad unemployment insurance data adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

TABLE 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1957-61

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance ¹	Disability insurance ²	Federal civil service ³	Railroad retirement	State unemployment insurance ⁴	Federal unemployment taxes ⁵	Railroad unemployment insurance ⁶
Fiscal year:							
1957-58 ⁷	\$7,266,985	\$926,403	\$1,259,041	\$575,282	\$1,500,397	\$335,880	\$99,891
1958-59 ⁷	7,866,086	894,995	1,615,852	625,809	1,675,286	324,020	102,014
1959-60 ⁷	9,842,685	987,079	1,809,695	606,931	2,164,737	341,108	152,998
10 months ended:							
April 1959	5,700,536	669,457	1,260,758	409,679	1,251,302	321,762	79,243
April 1960	6,961,556	721,339	1,262,332	474,933	1,605,274	338,346	114,686
April 1961	8,263,935	743,205	1,426,720	449,023	1,711,557	341,965	117,925
1960							
April	774,642	81,968	122,188	17,028	273,780	2,339	884
May	1,865,591	176,057	118,129	81,561	531,420	1,641	7,305
June ⁷	1,015,538	89,683	129,233	50,436	28,064	1,120	31,107
July	345,944	29,952	162,091	17,121	221,125	674	711
August	1,596,615	146,950	139,442	83,320	481,092	807	10,501
September	678,887	61,473	156,682	52,464	11,488	607	28,223
October	348,088	31,165	144,032	15,037	144,580	541	890
November	1,270,214	116,266	139,565	80,571	293,960	692	9,785
December	510,927	36,747	114,062	48,288	14,633	847	28,655
1961							
January	287,326	21,670	159,785	12,842	83,875	32,045	749
February	1,385,958	123,931	120,024	77,142	196,811	289,106	5,422
March	1,175,534	112,588	169,632	47,953	17,059	14,702	31,663
April	664,441	62,464	121,205	14,285	246,944	1,943	1,328

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee tax refunds.

² Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by disability insurance, on an estimated basis with suitable subsequent adjustments; includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; adjusted for employee tax refunds; excludes transfers from the railroad retirement account to the disability insurance trust fund under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

³ Represents employee and employing agency (Government) contributions.

⁴ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁵ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁶ Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

⁷ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

cal care, declined by \$4.9 million in April to \$340.9 million. More than four-fifths of the national decrease of \$3.3 million in old-age assistance and about three-fourths of the rise of \$1.9 million in medical assistance for the aged were reported by New York. For the country as a whole, general assistance expenditures, excluding vendor payments for medical care, dropped \$3.3 million or 8.5 percent. Changes in payments under the other three programs were relatively slight.

Declines of about \$1 in average payments per recipient in old-age assistance and aid to the blind were largely the result of decreases in vendor payments for medical care. There was little change in the averages in aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The average payment in medical as-

sistance for the aged rose from \$188 to \$210, reflecting in part the addition of New York to the group of States making payments under this program. For general assistance the average payment per case decreased \$2.55.

Only a few States took action affecting individual payments to recipients. Oklahoma increased by \$3 the allowance for household remedies in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the average payments in these programs rose \$3-\$5. When Delaware discontinued reductions in payments that had been applied in aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the average payment per recipient rose \$2.65 and \$7.22, respectively.

Iowa, to conserve funds in aid to dependent children, began meeting 75 percent of need instead of 90 percent. The average payment per recipient dropped \$5.75.

TABLE 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–61

(In thousands)

Period	Receipts		Transfers under financial interchange with railroad retirement account ¹	Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ²	Net interest received ³		Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ⁴	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1937-April 1961 ⁶	\$81,556,505	\$6,390,568	—\$704,400	\$65,388,156	\$1,861,389	\$18,919,797	\$1,073,330	\$19,993,127
Fiscal year:								
1937-38 ⁷	7,266,985	557,274	—	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,180	1,048,411	22,812,600
1938-39 ⁷	7,565,086	540,279	—121,300	9,049,146	206,094	20,474,430	1,066,994	21,541,424
1939-40 ⁷	9,842,685	499,793	—563,100	10,269,709	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
10 months ended:								
April 1959	5,700,536	329,357	—121,300	7,398,667	169,510	20,116,268	1,036,749	21,153,017
April 1960	6,961,556	300,739	—274,000	8,483,082	164,960	18,911,431	969,627	19,881,058
April 1961	8,263,935	314,865	—	9,226,977	187,421	18,919,797	1,073,330	19,993,127
1960								
April	774,642	16,506	—	885,907	17,110	18,911,431	969,627	19,881,058
May	1,865,591	4,558	—	887,003	18,241	19,365,749	1,480,214	20,845,963
June ⁷	1,015,538	194,496	—308,500	899,624	19,148	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
July	345,944	2,073	—	894,428	15,980	19,246,007	1,020,328	20,266,335
August	1,596,615	14,268	—	904,295	22,422	19,748,038	1,205,463	20,953,501
September	678,687	14,361	—	904,202	22,509	19,631,126	1,088,912	20,720,038
October	348,088	19,500	—	899,689	20,210	19,161,473	1,006,251	20,167,727
November	1,270,214	5,497	—	911,028	19,502	19,218,415	1,294,493	20,512,908
December	610,927	206,193	—	915,962	—10,433	19,128,245	1,196,255	20,324,490
1961								
January	287,326	2,395	—	920,696	26,507	18,688,575	978,442	19,667,017
February	1,385,958	16,353	—	940,878	22,254	18,584,964	1,521,232	20,106,195
March	1,175,534	14,240	—	961,402	25,546	19,242,881	1,066,141	20,309,021
April	664,441	19,986	—	977,399	22,923	18,919,797	1,073,330	19,993,127
Disability insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1937-April 1961 ⁷	\$3,888,882	\$128,590	\$26,100	\$1,593,259	\$102,506	\$2,264,606	\$83,200	\$2,347,807
Fiscal year:								
1937-38 ⁷	926,403	15,843	—	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1938-39 ⁷	894,965	33,293	—	339,231	21,410	1,006,874	59,747	1,066,621
1939-40 ⁷	987,079	47,641	26,100	528,304	31,922	2,100,862	66,332	2,167,214
10 months ended:								
April 1959	669,457	16,457	—	265,907	20,870	1,455,434	42,676	1,498,110
April 1960	721,339	24,196	21,400	436,485	31,425	1,906,121	59,524	1,965,645
April 1961	743,205	30,449	—	557,305	35,757	2,264,606	83,200	2,347,807
1960								
April	81,068	245	—	47,479	248	1,906,121	59,524	1,965,645
May	176,057	988	—	46,248	248	1,989,492	106,702	2,096,194
June ⁷	89,683	22,457	4,700	45,571	248	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
July	29,952	105	—	46,772	266	2,090,461	59,772	2,150,234
August	146,950	948	—	47,868	266	2,169,103	80,895	2,249,999
September	61,473	352	—	49,390	266	2,194,914	67,254	2,262,168
October	31,165	617	—	50,310	254	2,179,583	63,804	2,243,387
November	116,266	1,112	—	48,415	254	2,200,435	111,661	2,312,095
December	36,747	25,240	—	51,814	33,430	2,179,930	108,908	2,288,839
1961								
January	21,670	201	—	61,367	251	2,164,131	84,960	2,249,091
February	123,931	1,185	—	62,605	251	2,178,678	132,673	2,311,351
March	112,588	209	—	68,154	251	2,269,929	85,813	2,355,743
April	62,464	481	—	70,610	271	2,264,606	83,200	2,347,807

¹ January 1937–June 1940, equals appropriations transferred (estimated net proceeds of taxes after deduction of estimated administrative expenses); July 1940–December 1950, equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments). Beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² In addition to interest and profit on investment, includes annual inter-fund transfers of interest as follows: (1) Under the financial interchange, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account, 1954–57; to the railroad retirement account from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 1958 to date; and beginning 1959, to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account. (2) On reimbursed administrative expenses, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the disability insurance trust fund, 1958 to date (see footnote 4).

³ The purpose of the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been, had railroad employment always been covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. Payments

from the trust fund(s) to the railroad retirement account, beginning July 1958, are indicated by negative figures; payments to the trust fund(s) from the account, beginning June 1959, by positive figures. Footnote 2 indicates the treatment of interest transfers.

⁴ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes expenses for central office building construction. Since the January 1957 inception of the disability insurance trust fund, most administrative expenses are paid initially from old-age and survivors insurance trust fund with subsequent reimbursement (plus interest, see footnote 2) from the disability insurance trust fund for the allocated cost of disability insurance operations. The Treasury Department is reimbursed from the appropriate trust fund for its expenses as incurred.

⁵ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

⁶ Includes transactions of predecessor fund, the old-age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

⁷ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

TABLE 4.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–April 1961, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, April 1961¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 24, 1961]

Item	Total			Old-age	Dis-ability ¹	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁴			Widow's or wid-ower's	Moth-er's	Par-ent's
	Total	OASI ²	DI ³			Total	OASI ²	DI ³	Total	OASI ²	DI ³			
Number														
In current-payment status at end of—														
December:														
1948	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,965		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		699,703	699,703		314,189	169,438	14,579
1952	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		938,751	938,751		454,563	228,964	21,460
1954	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057
1956	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880
1958 ⁵	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065
1960														
April	14,057,718	13,549,261	508,457	7,702,270	363,878	2,253,653	2,199,026	54,627	1,877,229	1,787,277	89,952	1,445,017	380,602	35,099
May	14,148,567	13,635,468	513,099	7,752,618	365,558	2,265,762	2,210,630	55,132	1,889,211	1,796,802	92,409	1,457,644	382,462	35,312
June	14,261,828	13,740,278	521,550	7,812,999	370,787	2,279,907	2,223,531	56,376	1,903,451	1,809,064	94,387	1,471,340	387,858	35,486
July	14,375,965	13,840,326	535,639	7,875,367	380,069	2,294,600	2,236,210	58,390	1,912,691	1,815,511	97,180	1,484,927	392,711	35,600
August	14,464,302	13,919,009	545,293	7,921,219	385,628	2,305,010	2,245,319	59,691	1,923,378	1,823,404	99,974	1,497,786	395,553	35,729
September	14,525,713	13,970,645	555,068	7,951,700	390,884	2,314,197	2,253,110	61,087	1,931,730	1,828,633	103,097	1,508,357	392,969	35,876
October	14,576,805	14,010,762	566,043	7,982,182	398,065	2,320,478	2,258,161	62,317	1,939,584	1,824,923	105,661	1,517,893	391,633	35,970
November	14,730,467	14,090,296	640,168	8,025,477	433,555	2,336,351	2,265,268	71,083	1,974,723	1,839,193	135,530	1,530,538	393,734	36,069
December	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	8,061,469	455,371	2,345,983	2,269,384	76,599	2,000,451	1,844,970	155,481	1,543,843	401,358	36,114
1961														
January	14,939,751	14,213,585	726,166	8,098,682	475,322	2,353,523	2,272,941	80,578	2,017,162	1,846,896	170,266	1,553,909	405,034	36,123
February	15,076,831	14,326,403	750,428	8,167,417	486,903	2,370,481	2,287,033	83,448	2,040,759	1,860,682	180,077	1,567,546	407,601	36,124
March	15,203,094	14,412,243	790,851	8,224,863	506,508	2,385,295	2,296,980	88,315	2,062,962	1,866,994	195,968	1,578,067	409,207	36,132
April	15,353,088	14,529,699	823,389	8,298,388	522,043	2,404,213	2,312,065	92,148	2,088,048	1,878,850	209,198	1,592,406	411,785	36,205
Awarded, April 1961	297,160	245,684	51,466	129,065	26,421	48,027	40,823	7,204	57,255	39,414	17,841	25,065	10,854	463
Monthly amount														
In current-payment status at end of—														
December:														
1948	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,564.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950	129,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	554.9
1952	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	867.0
1954	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,779.7	14,262.2	1,364.8
1958 ⁵	697,528.6	677,103.7	\$20,424.9	459,201.1	\$19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	\$494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,388.3
1960														
April	874,287.8	837,032.8	37,255.0	565,321.8	32,498.9	86,511.7	84,544.8	1,966.9	83,345.3	80,556.0	2,789.3	82,473.6	22,054.6	2,082.0
May	881,160.6	843,667.9	37,492.7	569,820.3	32,648.0	87,059.0	85,076.9	1,982.1	84,008.3	81,145.7	2,862.6	83,312.3	22,210.7	2,102.0
June	889,862.5	851,791.2	38,071.4	575,294.5	33,122.9	87,700.6	85,675.8	2,024.8	84,788.8	81,865.1	2,923.7	84,229.2	22,609.0	2,117.4
July	899,122.9	860,049.1	39,073.8	581,150.4	33,969.8	88,384.5	86,287.7	2,096.8	85,363.2	82,356.0	3,007.2	85,130.7	22,996.3	2,128.0
August	906,194.5	866,476.7	39,717.8	585,475.5	34,483.8	88,883.7	86,741.8	2,142.0	85,994.4	82,902.4	3,092.0	85,998.7	23,219.2	2,139.1
September	910,963.2	870,614.1	40,349.1	588,252.2	34,971.0	89,294.2	87,106.3	2,187.8	86,525.9	83,335.6	3,190.3	86,719.1	23,049.0	2,151.8
October	915,056.5	873,929.7	41,126.8	590,814.1	35,626.1	89,584.5	87,356.3	2,228.1	86,510.8	83,238.4	3,272.5	87,359.9	23,000.2	2,160.9
November	924,844.3	879,453.8	45,390.5	594,075.9	38,769.8	90,152.1	87,669.5	2,482.6	88,320.0	84,182.0	4,138.1	88,188.7	23,166.0	2,171.8
December	936,320.6	888,320.5	48,000.2	596,849.1	40,667.5	90,502.6	87,867.0	2,635.6	93,275.3	88,578.2	4,697.1	89,053.6	23,794.7	2,177.9
1961														
January	943,254.1	892,932.3	50,321.7	600,273.7	42,442.5	90,861.4	88,105.2	2,756.2	93,952.9	88,829.7	5,123.1	89,712.5	23,829.7	2,181.5
February	953,491.9	901,777.7	51,714.2	606,594.2	43,474.5	91,635.1	88,794.4	2,840.7	95,008.1	89,609.0	5,399.1	90,621.3	23,974.4	2,184.3
March	962,808.8	908,724.0	54,084.7	611,741.4	45,245.5	92,278.3	89,287.9	2,990.4	95,931.2	90,082.4	5,848.8	91,328.2	24,097.7	2,186.5
April	973,352.5	917,388.7	55,963.7	617,905.1	46,635.6	93,055.5	89,948.1	3,107.4	96,993.5	90,772.7	6,220.8	92,289.0	24,278.6	2,195.3
Awarded, April 1961	18,963.7	15,809.3	3,154.4	10,158.5	2,399.4	1,845.3	1,603.1	242.2	2,322.9	1,810.2	512.8	1,551.1	653.8	32.6

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers under age 65. For months before November 1960, disability benefits were limited to disabled workers aged

50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available, but corresponding data as of the end of November 1958 are shown in their place.

TABLE 5.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and monthly amount (in dollars) of benefits ¹ in current-payment status as of December 31, 1960, by type of benefit and by State

Beneficiary's State of residence, ² number, and monthly amount	Total			Old-age	Disability ⁴	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁵			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's	
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³				
Total:	Number	14,844,589	14,137,138	687,451	8,061,469	455,371	2,345,983	2,269,384	76,599	2,000,451	1,844,970	155,481	1,543,843	401,358	36,114
Amount	936,320,632	888,320,463	48,000,169	596,849,058	40,667,467	90,502,599	87,866,995	2,635,604	93,275,280	88,578,182	4,697,098	89,053,621	23,794,724	2,177,883	
Ala.:	Number	236,350	218,304	18,046	103,069	10,449	37,770	35,405	2,363	52,478	47,246	5,232	20,808	10,643	1,133
Amount	12,055,864	10,977,565	1,078,299	6,501,748	874,297	1,147,360	1,075,521	71,839	1,907,030	1,774,867	132,163	1,039,096	525,397	60,936	
Alaska:	Number	5,942	5,719	223	2,908	122	317	298	19	2,084	2,002	82	225	277	9
Amount	349,444	335,567	13,877	212,331	11,437	10,876	10,346	530	87,992	86,082	1,910	12,626	13,571	611	
Ariz.:	Number	85,731	79,645	6,086	42,667	3,855	12,150	11,494	656	17,206	15,831	1,375	6,654	2,972	227
Amount	5,437,649	5,004,219	433,430	3,240,610	363,614	478,227	453,751	24,476	790,120	744,780	45,340	382,739	169,224	13,115	
Ark.:	Number	160,901	152,057	8,844	81,432	5,250	30,775	29,528	1,247	26,213	23,866	2,347	11,913	4,744	574
Amount	8,003,405	7,480,742	522,303	4,907,806	426,920	893,325	856,591	36,734	931,754	873,105	58,649	576,747	235,277	31,216	
Calif.:	Number	1,154,474	1,108,993	45,481	674,210	33,645	160,958	156,804	4,154	142,180	134,498	7,682	116,690	24,978	1,813
Amount	76,391,170	72,773,995	3,617,175	50,628,068	3,168,642	6,510,137	6,347,785	162,352	7,596,642	7,310,461	286,181	6,799,754	1,574,533	113,394	
Conn.:	Number	123,321	118,824	4,497	68,220	2,969	19,927	10,458	469	17,738	16,679	1,059	11,229	3,081	157
Amount	7,661,560	7,347,491	314,069	4,956,787	266,431	738,547	742,805	15,742	852,232	820,336	31,896	633,647	184,902	8,954	
Del.:	Number	224,290	216,285	8,005	130,652	6,065	32,660	31,075	694	21,754	20,508	1,246	27,958	4,720	463
Amount	16,094,660	15,456,633	638,027	10,774,372	563,558	1,450,993	1,423,087	27,306	1,229,572	1,182,409	47,163	1,724,961	320,849	30,355	
D.C.:	Number	32,848	31,350	1,498	18,389	1,071	4,546	4,390	156	4,257	3,986	271	8,654	854	77
Amount	2,149,118	2,037,337	111,781	1,372,878	96,462	187,082	181,273	8,809	215,749	206,239	9,510	217,797	54,287	4,863	
Fla.:	Number	49,149	46,962	2,187	28,429	1,762	4,895	4,781	114	7,087	6,776	311	5,302	1,547	127
Amount	3,002,871	2,843,214	159,657	1,978,832	146,990	191,916	188,289	3,623	302,270	293,230	9,040	296,554	78,948	7,361	
Ga.:	Number	487,919	464,095	23,824	278,903	16,177	82,871	80,052	2,819	58,322	53,494	4,828	39,473	11,282	801
Amount	31,638,729	29,934,829	1,703,900	21,265,449	1,461,364	3,311,485	3,210,962	100,523	2,635,219	2,493,206	142,013	2,272,870	646,168	46,174	
Hawaii:	Number	252,190	231,824	20,375	114,482	12,513	34,417	32,072	2,345	57,247	51,730	5,517	21,534	10,924	1,062
Amount	12,964,533	11,774,653	1,189,880	7,129,644	996,123	1,065,463	1,002,732	62,731	2,109,033	1,978,007	131,026	1,065,461	520,277	58,532	
Idaho:	Number	30,415	28,862	1,553	15,711	988	3,903	3,751	152	6,305	5,892	413	2,299	1,113	96
Amount	1,771,295	1,667,315	103,980	1,100,053	86,418	137,137	132,088	5,049	263,047	250,534	12,513	119,077	59,637	5,926	
Ill.:	Number	53,898	52,029	1,869	30,125	1,136	9,558	9,335	223	7,793	7,283	510	4,053	1,146	87
Amount	3,296,205	3,109,429	126,776	2,156,458	102,556	359,619	351,005	8,014	378,976	362,770	16,206	222,387	70,889	5,320	
Ind.:	Number	844,571	811,965	32,606	477,430	24,061	129,582	126,876	2,706	94,942	89,103	5,839	97,416	19,234	1,906
Amount	57,480,223	54,954,436	2,525,787	37,536,131	2,220,658	5,442,208	5,340,573	101,635	5,055,736	4,852,242	203,494	5,859,420	1,242,390	123,680	
Iowa:	Number	416,923	400,573	16,350	231,335	10,671	70,013	68,193	1,820	51,052	47,193	3,859	43,449	9,555	848
Amount	26,956,944	25,767,557	1,189,387	17,358,049	994,370	2,808,394	2,742,087	66,307	2,603,703	2,474,993	128,710	2,525,069	513,499	53,870	
Kans.:	Number	266,537	258,961	7,576	153,167	5,080	51,994	51,109	885	25,336	23,725	1,611	23,702	4,934	324
Amount	16,524,212	15,998,747	525,465	11,198,340	444,213	2,003,785	1,973,436	30,349	1,222,180	1,171,277	50,903	1,337,551	298,447	19,636	
Kent.:	Number	192,096	186,154	6,542	109,628	4,289	36,948	36,217	731	20,637	19,115	1,522	17,175	3,733	266
Amount	11,601,755	11,145,412	456,343	7,659,517	380,531	1,362,621	1,336,600	26,021	1,007,727	957,936	49,791	942,638	233,174	15,547	
Ky.:	Number	274,904	253,987	21,007	131,617	10,183	49,524	46,334	3,190	51,418	43,784	7,634	22,302	8,965	965
Amount	14,610,443	13,453,751	1,156,692	8,566,109	879,159	1,570,667	1,474,573	96,094	1,896,849	1,715,410	181,439	1,169,072	427,871	55,716	
La.:	Number	187,123	172,729	14,394	80,958	8,333	27,155	25,200	1,955	42,212	38,106	4,106	19,014	8,778	673
Amount	10,083,526	9,230,331	853,195	5,339,375	692,419	886,304	827,246	59,058	1,674,490	1,572,772	101,718	990,031	464,865	36,042	
Maine:	Number	100,809	96,512	4,297	58,048	2,693	14,654	14,148	506	12,420	11,322	1,098	10,356	2,447	191
Amount	6,030,390	5,756,969	273,421	3,991,955	227,787	543,198	527,644	15,554	550,016	519,936	30,080	566,747	139,757	10,930	
Md.:	Number	196,060	186,984	9,076	103,996	6,552	25,963	25,127	836	28,904	27,216	1,688	23,762	6,355	528
Amount	12,371,034	11,706,042	664,992	7,524,678	579,619	1,036,792	1,006,339	30,453	1,430,891	1,375,971	54,920	1,379,743	386,883	32,428	
Mass.:	Number	500,026	480,157	19,869	292,985	14,405	68,806	66,915	1,891	49,202	45,629	3,573	62,019	11,676	933
Amount	33,926,125	32,457,256	1,468,869	22,633,231	1,272,247	2,931,821	2,860,504	71,317	2,584,473	2,459,168	125,305	3,701,466	744,888	57,999	
Mich.:	Number	629,092	602,158	26,934	334,912	18,001	104,711	101,748	2,963	81,831	75,861	5,970	72,314	16,201	1,122
Amount	43,699,363	41,620,117	2,079,246	27,454,200	1,756,189	4,474,084	4,359,505	114,579	4,411,172	4,202,694	208,478	4,443,590	1,085,492	74,657	
Minn.:	Number	295,017	286,815	8,202	170,776	5,447	52,947	52,028	919	32,785	30,949	1,836	26,17		

TABLE 5.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and monthly amount (in dollars) of benefits¹ in current-payment status as of December 31, 1960, by type of benefit and by State—Continued

Beneficiary's State of residence, ² number, and monthly amount	Total			Old-age	Disability ⁴	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁵			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			
Nev.:														
Number..	16,085	15,370	715	9,272	508	1,653	1,586	67	3,035	2,895	140	1,192	398	27
Amount..	1,070,136	1,014,711	55,425	693,554	47,586	64,958	62,326	2,632	167,897	162,690	5,207	69,444	25,154	1,543
N.H.:														
Number..	62,192	60,043	2,149	37,867	1,537	8,468	8,251	217	6,436	6,041	395	6,486	1,312	86
Amount..	3,963,463	3,839,180	154,283	2,750,729	134,124	336,012	328,881	7,131	319,730	306,702	13,028	367,415	80,310	5,143
N.J.:														
Number..	523,866	503,638	20,228	295,417	15,166	77,080	75,297	1,783	53,190	49,911	3,279	68,697	13,002	1,314
Amount..	36,889,557	35,288,614	1,600,943	23,898,685	1,410,759	3,393,437	3,324,310	69,127	2,996,517	2,875,460	121,057	4,225,933	876,532	87,694
N. Mex.:														
Number..	47,032	44,498	2,534	20,703	1,377	6,917	6,580	337	12,543	11,723	820	3,099	2,207	186
Amount..	2,517,169	2,365,855	151,314	1,398,413	119,607	228,331	218,079	10,252	487,052	465,597	21,455	164,412	109,001	10,353
N.Y.:														
Number..	1,507,099	1,447,303	59,796	880,561	45,367	214,072	208,900	5,172	148,115	138,858	9,257	179,361	35,889	3,734
Amount..	103,763,266	99,136,823	4,626,443	69,226,822	4,092,630	9,149,160	8,950,687	198,473	7,934,794	7,599,454	335,340	10,785,393	2,327,967	246,500
N.C.:														
Number..	322,637	299,513	23,124	150,728	14,442	49,563	46,817	2,746	67,787	61,851	5,936	25,293	13,709	1,115
Amount..	16,485,536	15,125,554	1,359,982	9,402,899	1,143,418	1,494,166	1,419,993	74,173	2,457,132	2,314,741	142,391	1,264,110	661,186	60,625
N.Dak.:														
Number..	50,331	49,182	1,149	28,482	687	10,052	9,904	148	6,636	6,322	314	3,209	1,201	64
Amount..	2,996,362	2,926,757	69,605	2,040,347	56,569	375,525	370,877	4,648	274,054	265,666	8,388	179,878	66,477	3,512
Ohio:														
Number..	797,161	761,851	35,310	426,740	23,635	131,173	127,338	3,835	98,353	90,513	7,840	95,562	20,088	1,610
Amount..	53,445,684	50,519,597	2,926,087	33,418,008	2,220,347	5,497,884	5,353,230	144,654	5,137,040	4,875,954	261,086	5,759,106	1,309,843	103,456
Okl.:														
Number..	183,159	174,466	8,693	95,813	5,552	33,802	32,435	1,067	26,635	24,561	2,074	16,298	4,934	421
Amount..	10,504,247	9,915,474	590,778	6,501,102	488,720	1,150,151	1,113,166	36,985	1,188,053	1,122,985	65,068	870,338	281,933	23,984
Oreg.:														
Number..	171,244	164,926	6,318	102,527	4,272	26,292	25,633	659	19,447	18,060	1,387	15,402	3,063	241
Amount..	11,199,562	10,726,235	473,327	7,646,758	398,067	1,032,445	1,007,542	24,903	1,025,300	974,943	50,357	881,891	199,625	15,476
Pa.:														
Number..	1,044,104	993,023	51,081	552,036	35,231	167,078	161,212	5,866	119,733	109,749	9,984	137,483	29,611	2,932
Amount..	70,099,775	66,262,895	3,836,880	43,332,129	3,260,284	7,006,769	6,778,046	228,723	6,247,811	5,899,938	347,873	8,145,273	1,923,644	183,865
P.R.:														
Number..	103,194	99,952	3,242	45,053	1,318	18,666	18,170	496	30,711	29,283	1,428	2,564	3,557	425
Amount..	3,404,505	3,297,835	106,670	2,137,156	81,815	355,632	348,096	7,536	575,108	557,809	17,299	110,791	129,705	20,278
R.I.:														
Number..	85,910	82,227	3,683	50,915	2,774	11,714	11,368	346	7,844	7,281	563	10,596	1,916	151
Amount..	5,751,269	5,477,473	273,793	3,864,284	241,822	485,104	472,720	12,384	408,146	388,559	19,587	621,440	120,960	9,610
S.C.:														
Number..	152,828	140,560	12,268	65,407	7,611	19,985	18,583	1,402	38,724	35,469	3,255	12,274	8,155	672
Amount..	7,641,696	6,922,445	719,251	4,072,032	604,466	600,336	563,776	36,560	1,354,775	1,276,550	78,252	608,610	364,991	36,486
S.Dak.:														
Number..	59,966	58,421	1,545	34,121	963	12,031	11,827	204	7,047	6,669	378	4,420	1,298	86
Amount..	3,529,123	3,432,426	96,697	2,386,241	79,556	441,727	435,036	6,691	299,535	289,085	10,450	244,343	72,532	5,089
Tenn.:														
Number..	270,265	252,726	17,539	132,296	10,039	45,681	43,267	2,414	48,952	43,866	5,086	22,439	9,783	1,075
Amount..	13,804,813	12,767,073	1,037,740	8,080,384	835,774	1,364,109	1,292,184	71,925	1,841,269	1,711,228	130,041	1,123,957	499,420	59,900
Tex.:														
Number..	599,032	568,920	30,112	295,644	18,959	100,646	96,972	3,674	107,295	99,816	7,479	54,387	20,347	1,754
Amount..	33,439,869	31,482,159	1,957,710	19,695,561	1,631,168	3,385,318	3,266,712	118,606	4,633,997	4,426,061	207,936	2,885,032	1,110,365	98,408
Utah:														
Number..	55,449	53,600	1,849	28,310	1,116	9,395	9,166	229	9,733	9,229	504	5,144	1,667	84
Amount..	3,521,732	3,391,175	130,557	2,139,083	104,196	376,034	367,259	8,775	495,700	478,116	17,584	296,600	104,927	5,190
Vt.:														
Number..	38,823	37,114	1,709	22,003	1,074	6,126	5,923	203	4,518	4,086	432	4,061	938	86
Amount..	2,341,018	2,229,434	111,584	1,528,067	92,790	226,606	219,829	6,777	207,568	195,551	12,017	225,502	55,456	5,029
V.I.:														
Number..	1,114	1,102	12	540	10	126	125	1	338	337	1	49	46	6
Amount..	46,828	46,036	792	29,389	762	3,234	3,219	15	9,048	9,033	15	2,333	1,755	307
Va.:														
Number..	273,251	254,104	19,147	131,669	11,372	40,951	38,829	2,422	52,106	46,753	5,353	25,834	10,190	1,139
Amount..	14,960,361	13,787,237	1,173,124	8,587,651	939,688	1,344,151	1,269,464	74,687	2,087,427	1,948,678	139,749	1,371,235	546,334	63,875
Wash.:														
Number..	246,330	237,152	9,178	144,175	6,427	38,083	37,130	944	28,532	26,725	1,807	24,206	4,624	283
Amount..	16,321,256	15,621,644	699,712	10,968,837	597,578	1,528,029	1,491,936	36,093	1,517,693	1,451,952	65,741	1,393,777	298,031	17,011
W. Va.:														
Number..	187,518	168,288	19,230	80,007	8,935	32,862	29,756	3,106	39,284	32,095	7,189	18,064	7,556	810
Amount..	10,831,399	9,684,130	1,147,269	5,724,804	840,645	1,160,477	1,051,402	109,075	1,631,822	1,434,273	197,549	983,175	444,702	45,774
Wis.:														
Number..	371,027	358,202	12,825	210,351	8,440	65,749	64,322	1,427	40,427	37,478	2,940	37,642	7,843	566
Amount..	23,997,842	23,074,842	923,000	15,814,563	777,882	2,596,665	2,546,440	50,225	2,038,996	1,944,103	94,893	2,231,716	503,581	34,439
Wyo.:														
Number..	22,538	21,662	876	12,713	548	3,511	3,419	92	3,491	3,258	233	1,764	477	21
Amount..	1,412,452	1,354,069	58,383	928,467	48,843	132,699	129,761	2,938	175,828	169,256	6,572	100,134	29,658	1,823
Foreign:														
Number..	100,815	98,791	2,024	57,150	1,528	15,740	15,498	251	10,031	9,786	245	13,025	2,845	487
Amount..	6,361,467	6,199,186	162,281	4,359,978	144,510	578,828	568,784	10,044	399,573	390,846	7,727	708,141	144,412	28,995

¹ A person receiving both an old-age (retired-worker) benefit and a secondary survivor benefit, or an OASI secondary life benefit that was awarded, reinstated, or adjusted after Sept. 13, 1956, is represented only once—under old-age benefits—and the old-age benefit amount includes the reduced secondary benefit. A person receiving both a disability (disabled-worker) benefit and a DI secondary benefit is represented once—under disability benefits—and the disability benefit amount includes the reduced secondary benefit.

² Based on monthly benefit check address.

³ Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) part of the

old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the OASI trust fund to old-age (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the DI trust fund to disability (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

⁴ Payable to disabled workers under age 65.

⁵ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of deceased, disabled, or retired insured workers—whose disability began before age 18.

TABLE 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of beneficiaries aged 65 or over¹ receiving monthly benefits per 1,000 population aged 65 or over,² by State, December 31, 1960

State (ranked by number of aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population)	Aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population	State (ranked by number of aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population)	Aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population
Total ³	638	Nebraska.....	633
Rhode Island.....	736	Florida.....	631
Michigan.....	719	Wyoming.....	631
New Hampshire.....	719	North Carolina.....	628
Connecticut.....	716	California.....	621
Maine.....	712	Kansas.....	620
New Jersey.....	709	Kentucky.....	614
Oregon.....	709	Virginia.....	609
Indiana.....	702	Maryland.....	608
Wisconsin.....	701	Missouri.....	605
Pennsylvania.....	686	Arizona.....	591
New York.....	685	Alaska.....	586
Idaho.....	680	Nevada.....	583
Massachusetts.....	680	Tennessee.....	568
Delaware.....	677	Colorado.....	565
Vermont.....	676	South Carolina.....	565
Washington.....	671	Arkansas.....	561
Ohio.....	661	Alabama.....	540
West Virginia.....	660	Texas.....	530
Illinois.....	657	Mississippi.....	529
Montana.....	654	New Mexico.....	525
Hawaii.....	645	Oklahoma.....	518
North Dakota.....	643	Georgia.....	512
Iowa.....	642	District of Columbia.....	511
Utah.....	640	Puerto Rico.....	462
Minnesota.....	635	Louisiana.....	456
South Dakota.....	634	Virgin Islands.....	297

¹ Persons receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits; adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits.

² Preliminary estimate of the population aged 65 or over as of January 1, 1961, based on 1960 census figures, prepared by the Social Security Administration.

³ United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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(Continued from page 10)

labor movement, social service, and social reform.

ADAMS, RICHARD N., and others. *Social Change in Latin America Today; Its Implications for United States Policy*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1960. 353 pp. \$5.

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BLAUSTEIN, SAUL J. "The Challenge Facing the Unemployment Insurance System." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 84, Mar. 1961, pp. 242-249. 55 cents.

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LOVALD, KEITH A. "Social Life of the Aged Homeless

(Continued on page 29)

TABLE 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Amount of benefit payments in calendar year 1960, by State
(In thousands)

Beneficiary's State of residence ¹	Total	OASI ²				Lump-sum death payments ⁴	DI ³		
		Total	Monthly benefits ⁴				Total	Disability	Supplementary
			Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor				
Total.....	\$11,244,795	\$10,676,628	\$7,052,879	\$1,143,252	\$2,316,211	\$164,286	\$568,167	\$488,594	\$79,573
Alabama.....	144,405	131,788	76,486	14,663	38,395	2,244	12,617	10,359	2,258
Alaska.....	4,325	4,128	2,572	197	1,263	96	197	162	35
Arizona.....	63,884	58,721	37,427	5,913	14,567	814	5,163	4,399	764
Arkansas.....	95,705	89,559	57,890	11,497	18,968	1,204	6,146	5,090	4,056
California.....	913,161	870,157	595,921	80,988	180,219	13,029	43,004	38,287	4,717
Colorado.....	91,502	87,923	58,490	9,646	18,550	1,237	3,579	3,078	501
Connecticut.....	193,918	186,222	127,334	18,314	37,657	2,917	7,697	6,891	805
Delaware.....	25,794	24,477	16,222	2,377	5,478	400	1,317	1,154	163
District of Columbia.....	36,340	34,449	23,553	2,454	7,764	678	1,891	1,759	132
Florida.....	373,543	353,624	247,666	40,584	60,867	4,507	19,919	17,338	2,581
Georgia.....	154,117	140,750	83,499	13,451	41,218	2,582	13,367	11,419	1,948
Hawaii.....	21,127	19,969	13,013	1,979	4,722	255	1,158	968	190
Idaho.....	39,383	37,924	25,485	4,670	7,256	513	1,459	1,263	254
Illinois.....	692,159	662,331	444,336	68,397	139,089	10,509	29,828	26,574	3,254
Indiana.....	324,982	310,805	206,206	35,705	64,253	4,641	14,177	12,040	2,137
Iowa.....	197,646	191,610	132,336	25,118	31,630	2,526	6,036	5,215	821
Kansas.....	139,032	133,790	90,670	17,107	24,066	1,947	5,242	4,421	821
Kentucky.....	174,969	161,842	101,439	20,011	37,996	2,396	13,127	10,134	2,993
Louisiana.....	119,998	110,216	62,420	11,041	34,624	2,131	9,782	8,116	1,666
Maine.....	73,368	69,996	47,795	7,040	14,161	1,000	3,876	2,853	519
Maryland.....	148,497	140,691	88,649	13,014	36,386	2,642	7,802	6,866	940
Massachusetts.....	412,567	394,895	270,313	37,172	81,108	6,302	17,672	15,484	2,188
Michigan.....	524,830	500,163	324,655	56,007	111,762	7,139	24,667	21,233	3,434
Minnesota.....	220,071	213,497	146,206	25,816	38,611	2,864	6,574	5,626	948
Mississippi.....	86,239	80,181	50,073	9,420	19,441	1,247	6,068	5,030	1,028
Missouri.....	296,577	282,740	192,817	32,167	53,560	4,196	13,837	12,072	1,765
Montana.....	44,682	42,939	29,078	4,977	8,282	602	1,744	1,489	255
Nebraska.....	94,894	92,158	64,162	11,984	14,644	1,368	2,736	2,410	326
Nevada.....	12,778	12,101	8,111	866	2,845	279	677	590	87
New Hampshire.....	48,438	46,538	32,699	4,306	8,767	761	1,905	1,674	231
New Jersey.....	445,094	425,603	282,678	42,351	93,678	6,896	19,491	17,443	2,048
New Mexico.....	29,747	28,014	16,222	3,026	8,281	495	1,733	1,383	350
New York.....	1,251,909	1,195,867	819,581	114,652	242,354	19,280	56,042	50,118	5,924
North Carolina.....	196,595	189,920	110,258	19,460	47,960	3,242	15,585	13,301	2,284
North Dakota.....	35,615	34,850	24,016	4,956	5,441	437	765	632	133
Ohio.....	644,662	613,316	397,297	69,191	137,710	9,118	31,346	26,885	4,461
Oklahoma.....	125,296	118,340	76,207	14,483	25,906	1,744	6,956	5,875	1,081
Oregon.....	134,603	129,165	90,807	13,194	29,443	1,721	5,438	4,685	753
Pennsylvania.....	849,509	802,502	514,575	87,941	187,217	12,769	47,007	40,293	6,714
Puerto Rico.....	39,610	38,546	24,798	6,074	7,241	433	1,064	822	242
Rhode Island.....	70,010	66,579	46,089	6,117	13,342	1,031	3,431	3,052	379
South Carolina.....	91,471	83,157	47,793	7,826	25,826	1,712	7,101	7,101	1,213
South Dakota.....	42,261	41,152	28,232	5,681	6,667	572	1,109	933	176
Tennessee.....	164,857	152,997	95,052	17,336	38,152	2,457	11,860	9,731	2,129
Texas.....	397,481	374,508	230,066	42,500	95,002	6,340	22,973	19,450	3,523
Utah.....	42,170	40,750	25,278	4,897	9,935	640	1,420	1,154	266
Vermont.....	28,394	27,000	18,235	2,895	5,506	364	1,394	1,172	222
Virgin Islands.....	557	545	341	53	144	7	12	12	(⁵)
Virginia.....	179,628	165,889	101,304	17,073	44,542	2,970	13,739	11,348	2,391
Washington.....	196,529	188,261	130,261	19,420	35,946	2,634	8,268	7,214	1,054
West Virginia.....	130,673	116,954	68,068	14,838	32,458	1,590	13,719	10,148	3,571
Wisconsin.....	287,768	276,826	186,842	32,782	53,340	3,862	10,942	9,433	1,509
Wyoming.....	16,963	16,280	10,919	1,734	3,330	297	683	584	99
Foreign.....	74,551	72,428	50,437	7,291	14,041	659	2,123	1,889	234

¹ Based on benefit check address.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) part of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the OASI trust fund to old-age (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the DI trust fund to disability (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Distribution by type of benefit and by State estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child

beneficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, children under age 18, and disabled children aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age or disability insurance beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers, children under age 18, disabled children aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers.

⁴ Distribution by State based on 10-percent sample.

⁵ Less than \$500.

TABLE 8.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, April 1961¹

State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment						Average weekly insured unem- ploy- ment ²
		Total ³	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴			Total unemployment			
						Weeks com- pensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks com- pensated	Average weekly payment		
Total.....	440,207	1,468,003	507,251	11,784,857	3,541,625	10,656,283	\$362,538,796	2,664,071	9,897,973	\$34.18	2,779,447	
Alabama.....	6,747	18,684	5,019	157,808	37,490	128,933	2,958,716	32,233	123,884	23.22	38,181	
Alaska.....	604	2,403	369	26,129	3,700	25,056	937,196	6,264	24,159	37.78	6,164	
Arizona.....	6,988	8,898	1,964	52,671	12,143	40,689	1,229,918	10,172	39,051	30.53	12,707	
Arkansas.....	6,664	13,964	4,783	106,206	26,812	79,808	1,617,917	18,452	68,173	22.48	25,785	
California.....	42,162	143,965	42,001	1,177,809	366,662	1,162,652	52,177,687	200,663	1,105,418	40.78	286,867	
Colorado.....	7,616	8,899	1,853	58,236	14,771	53,204	1,985,755	13,301	49,188	38.32	13,627	
Connecticut.....	7,190	24,820	13,390	186,752	75,192	168,960	7,644,515	42,240	161,966	37.54	45,962	
Delaware.....	558	2,492	643	25,175	5,156	30,145	1,122,008	7,536	28,389	34.61	6,123	
District of Columbia.....	3,620	3,133	906	26,963	7,417	23,096	611,032	5,774	22,592	26.59	6,423	
Florida.....	15,783	32,165	9,115	180,656	47,292	128,375	3,646,989	32,094	121,402	29.02	45,100	
Georgia.....	9,895	26,412	11,007	168,973	68,324	140,782	3,467,041	35,196	117,564	27.37	47,293	
Hawaii.....	937	2,506	865	21,439	9,930	20,104	608,516	5,026	16,876	33.74	5,110	
Idaho.....	4,276	2,719	536	30,442	5,208	26,494	1,124,670	6,624	25,161	36.13	6,870	
Illinois.....	13,740	54,962	19,048	602,051	194,026	572,837	21,239,095	143,209	545,022	34.35	136,954	
Indiana.....	4,959	41,509	14,865	311,634	86,227	258,894	8,024,459	64,724	242,446	31.94	65,413	
Iowa.....	6,660	7,354	3,214	74,387	19,343	72,676	2,127,107	18,169	65,818	30.48	17,075	
Kansas.....	8,144	8,634	1,893	68,536	16,767	68,262	2,353,648	17,066	64,120	35.05	16,352	
Kentucky.....	3,572	18,079	4,985	195,120	40,328	151,018	4,396,934	37,755	140,841	29.69	48,895	
Louisiana.....	5,718	22,365	3,752	164,745	28,497	148,742	4,365,677	37,186	136,265	30.34	39,921	
Maine.....	1,482	10,175	7,764	64,235	37,602	71,480	1,885,782	17,870	66,668	22.43	23,625	
Maryland.....	5,947	21,967	9,251	198,398	59,073	184,426	5,497,321	46,107	171,668	30.62	43,629	
Massachusetts.....	10,212	56,634	30,960	418,516	173,428	382,227	13,359,707	95,557	325,421	37.63	100,688	
Michigan.....	9,438	111,565	17,820	907,438	160,579	808,290	29,922,579	202,073	789,878	37.45	182,131	
Minnesota.....	7,462	15,280	4,634	212,135	39,385	189,014	5,566,045	47,254	178,632	30.03	50,771	
Mississippi.....	7,542	11,966	3,843	97,301	23,776	76,563	1,794,005	18,891	69,441	23.51	23,775	
Missouri.....	6,616	39,508	13,927	233,230	64,571	187,131	5,116,442	46,783	164,865	29.23	57,493	
Montana.....	2,453	5,286	1,338	57,116	14,487	48,675	1,392,672	12,169	48,676	28.46	11,224	
Nebraska.....	5,042	3,052	1,390	36,915	11,330	33,841	1,006,336	8,400	32,248	30.44	7,819	
Nevada.....	2,060	3,893	1,044	22,799	7,156	22,050	805,938	5,513	20,662	37.36	5,496	
New Hampshire.....	1,132	6,101	8,808	44,171	19,883	34,281	891,578	8,570	31,424	26.95	10,968	
New Jersey.....	10,572	57,259	29,123	455,162	208,054	440,780	14,071,438	110,190	395,522	32.85	107,987	
New Mexico.....	3,563	5,504	730	42,236	6,788	42,150	1,214,391	10,538	39,988	29.36	10,412	
New York.....	62,347	207,949	84,819	1,367,333	535,995	1,342,827	48,094,272	335,707	1,226,054	37.45	334,404	
North Carolina.....	10,406	47,075	24,638	269,509	121,858	223,081	4,594,714	55,770	206,945	21.37	58,816	
North Dakota.....	2,145	1,232	208	30,529	2,511	21,952	631,055	5,488	18,367	29.00	5,607	
Ohio.....	14,973	78,086	19,051	777,782	177,222	727,384	30,234,277	181,846	690,426	42.33	186,638	
Oklahoma.....	11,543	12,106	3,125	104,716	29,756	88,540	2,301,135	22,135	83,570	26.62	25,847	
Oregon.....	5,095	15,659	3,928	137,520	34,364	124,087	4,342,402	31,022	116,200	35.71	32,088	
Pennsylvania.....	17,445	141,660	48,942	1,122,119	316,664	1,064,383	33,709,964	266,096	960,121	33.20	274,682	
Puerto Rico ⁴	2,734	7,145	2,789	58,391	22,921	32,144	417,123	8,036	31,149	13.13	13,480	
Rhode Island.....	2,211	10,979	6,532	76,533	36,436	69,436	1,995,398	17,359	62,433	30.19	18,199	
South Carolina.....	5,435	12,093	4,120	56,739	31,591	70,396	1,550,410	17,599	66,634	22.46	21,651	
South Dakota.....	2,158	876	279	10,839	2,288	10,584	299,632	2,646	9,945	28.98	2,439	
Tennessee.....	7,964	22,920	8,847	224,222	70,278	174,258	4,067,401	43,565	160,211	24.02	54,881	
Texas.....	40,648	43,521	12,095	314,285	93,016	237,258	5,575,728	59,315	222,400	23.97	68,866	
Utah.....	3,045	3,516	853	34,297	10,930	29,027	948,530	7,257	26,763	33.60	7,912	
Virgin Islands.....	983	2,237	965	26,554	8,601	25,154	765,731	6,289	23,051	29.44	6,299	
Virginia.....	6,466	15,065	6,288	116,126	36,402	93,045	2,323,678	23,261	87,286	25.83	28,302	
Washington.....	6,215	26,416	7,525	199,827	57,458	183,176	5,982,528	45,794	173,114	33.17	46,929	
West Virginia.....	2,134	12,339	1,718	139,962	18,689	121,101	2,727,960	30,275	114,354	22.95	33,774	
Wisconsin.....	5,365	15,960	2,825	208,350	39,587	185,083	7,417,933	46,271	166,111	40.76	47,566	
Wyoming.....	1,167	1,927	320	21,744	3,981	18,752	763,609	4,688	17,522	41.30	4,232	

¹ Excludes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 56 placements made in Guam, not shown separately.

⁶ Beginning January 1961, under the Social Security Amendments of 1960, the Commonwealth unemployment insurance program became part of the Federal-State system.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

TABLE 9.—Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1960–April 1961¹

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ²	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴	
			Families	Total ³	Children			Cases	Recipients
Number of recipients									
1960									
April.....	2,365,399		796,340	3,027,918	2,332,109	107,785	358,286	410,000	1,134,000
May.....	2,361,324		796,782	3,031,185	2,335,339	107,812	360,547	384,000	1,032,000
June.....	2,358,539		794,396	3,023,311	2,330,106	107,978	362,515	366,000	989,000
July.....	2,354,864		789,281	3,006,209	2,317,683	107,876	364,525	353,300	932,000
August.....	2,352,956		783,804	2,931,663	2,298,493	107,864	366,292	359,000	944,000
September.....	2,350,980		786,022	2,935,900	2,310,889	107,740	367,947	361,000	958,000
October.....	2,350,123		789,782	3,012,526	2,324,475	107,672	370,797	365,000	972,000
November.....	2,334,854	12,791	795,047	3,034,379	2,341,789	107,565	372,417	385,000	1,056,000
December.....	2,332,067	14,922	806,341	3,080,391	2,377,458	107,657	373,925	431,000	1,240,000
1961									
January.....	2,326,182	16,734	815,358	3,118,247	2,406,460	107,193	374,367	477,000	1,434,000
February.....	2,320,156	18,678	825,047	3,156,507	2,435,508	106,752	374,733	506,000	1,552,000
March.....	2,318,128	21,492	840,107	3,212,997	2,478,819	106,504	377,496	525,000	1,607,000
April.....	2,302,647	27,998	847,810	3,242,571	2,501,980	106,193	379,348	497,000	1,478,000
Percentage change from previous month									
1960									
April.....	-0.3		+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	-0.4	+0.6	-5.9	-8.6
May.....	-2		+1	+1	+1	(⁵)	+6	-6.3	-9.0
June.....	-1		-3	-3	-2	+2	+6	-4.6	-6.1
July.....	-2		-6	-6	-5	-1	+5	-3.6	-3.8
August.....	-1		-7	-8	-8	(⁵)	+5	+1.5	+1.3
September.....	-1		+3	+5	+5	-1	+5	+6	+1.4
October.....	(⁵)		+5	+6	+6	-1	+8	+1.1	+1.5
November.....	-6		+7	+7	+7	-1	+4	+5.5	+8.7
December.....	-1	+16.7	+1.4	+1.5	+1.5	(⁵)	+4	+11.9	+17.5
1961									
January.....	-3	+12.1	+1.1	+1.2	+1.2	-3	+1	+10.8	+15.6
February.....	-3	+11.6	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	-4	+1	+6.1	+8.2
March.....	-1	+15.1	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8	-2	+7	+3.7	+3.6
April.....	-7	+30.3	+9	+9	+9	-3	+5	-5.2	-8.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Program initiated in October 1960 under the Social Security Amendments of 1960.³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative

in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho; data not available.⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

(Continued from page 26)

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(Continued on page 31)

TABLE 10.—Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1960–April 1961¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ³	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴
Amount of assistance							
1960							
April.....	\$318,592,000	\$161,461,560	-----	\$88,529,478	\$7,810,945	\$23,584,334	\$28,319,000
May.....	315,852,000	161,015,244	-----	88,401,160	7,819,592	23,699,643	25,787,000
June.....	313,245,000	160,404,464	-----	88,002,514	7,865,814	23,932,592	24,709,000
July.....	312,614,000	161,259,557	-----	87,728,164	7,852,139	24,138,585	23,556,000
August.....	314,346,000	161,762,171	-----	87,593,605	7,879,592	24,269,000	24,488,000
September.....	316,561,000	161,621,858	-----	88,805,831	7,914,113	24,543,299	24,776,000
October.....	318,516,000	163,112,944	-----	89,426,978	7,858,274	24,735,817	25,032,000
November.....	321,770,000	160,729,459	\$2,441,175	90,404,228	7,831,213	24,894,799	26,895,000
December.....	329,745,000	161,257,151	2,922,261	92,603,395	7,870,219	25,288,855	30,320,000
1961							
January.....	332,834,000	159,535,495	3,437,412	93,974,746	7,890,191	25,227,343	33,809,000
February.....	337,190,000	159,472,067	3,852,628	95,160,907	7,843,467	25,288,675	36,098,000
March.....	346,788,000	160,928,560	4,033,741	98,314,296	7,878,028	25,700,565	39,107,000
April.....	340,919,000	157,605,507	5,890,726	98,640,297	7,749,205	25,908,700	35,796,000
Percentage change from previous month							
1960							
April.....	-0.5	+0.4	-----	+0.4	-0.3	+0.9	-7.4
May.....	-9	-3	-----	-1	+1	+5	-8.9
June.....	-8	-4	-----	-5	+6	+1.0	-4.2
July.....	-2	+5	-----	-3	-2	+9	-4.7
August.....	+6	+3	-----	-2	+3	+5	+4.0
September.....	+7	-1	-----	+1.4	+4	+1.1	+1.2
October.....	+6	-9	-----	+7	-7	+8	+1.0
November.....	+1.0	-1.5	-----	+1.1	-3	+6	+7.4
December.....	+2.5	+3	+19.7	+2.4	+5	+1.6	+14.6
1961							
January.....	+9	-1.1	+17.6	+1.5	+3	-2	+9.7
February.....	+1.3	(⁵)	+12.1	+1.3	-6	+2	+6.8
March.....	+2.5	+9	+4.7	+3.3	-4	+1.7	+8.3
April.....	-1.4	-2.1	+46.0	+3	-1.6	+8	-8.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.³ Program initiated in October 1960 under the Social Security Amendments

of 1960. Excludes money payments in Massachusetts not subject to Federal participation, as follows: November, \$83,897; December, \$93,486; January, \$100,677; February, \$91,249; March, \$94,448; and April, \$93,749.

⁴ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho; data not available.⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT-BENEFITS

(Continued from page 19)

the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, Public Law 87-7 provides temporary unemployment insurance benefits similar to those provided for nonrailroad workers under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act.

Under the basic law, a person with short-time service in the railroad industry may be paid unemployment benefits for a maximum of 130 working days (26 weeks) in a normal benefit year, provided benefits do not exceed his earnings in a base year. Under the new law, such workers who have exhausted their rights to normal unemployment benefits after June 30, 1960, and before April 1, 1962, may be eligible to receive extended benefits for an additional 65 days (13

weeks) or for 50 percent of the duration of the normal unemployment benefits, whichever is less.

Most workers who have had 10 or more years of service in the railroad industry and who have exhausted normal benefits were already entitled under earlier legislation to additional benefits for periods ranging up to 130 days. These workers may be eligible to draw extended benefits under the new legislation if their extended benefits plus their normal benefits under the old law do not exceed a total of 195 days in a benefit year.

To finance these extended benefits, the contribution rate payable by employers under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act is increased for 1962 and 1963 by $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent from the present tax rate of 3.75 percent on each worker's wages up to \$400 a month.

TABLE 11.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1961¹

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$25,462,066	\$5,890,726	\$6,372,921	\$662,352	\$4,802,765	\$9,329,000
Alabama.....	238,704		655	4	154	^a 83,750
Alaska.....					(^b)	48,289
Arkansas.....	402,717		26,586	12,787	69,971	97,691
California.....	2,874,516		1,526,482	129,184	136,195	127,977
Colorado.....	928,421		30,069	2,168	16,950	(^c)
Connecticut.....	251,323		159,792	6,248	80,671	
Delaware.....				909		
District of Columbia.....	28,901		912	464	10,448	853
Florida.....	834,222		40,222	12,754	95,492	
Hawaii.....	12,406		31,270	606	10,539	
Idaho.....	203,630			518	8,693	
Illinois.....	2,412,878		630,000	70,968	527,738	^a 1,186,672
Indiana.....	524,324		153,099	27,606	(^b)	^a 389,632
Iowa.....	847,435		121,614	12,272	5,392	^a 272,611
Kansas.....	372,709		96,649	6,513	61,512	91,904
Kentucky.....	16,693	806	9,039	723	2,370	
Louisiana.....	298,057		19,785	5,697	59,977	8,913
Maine.....	241,605		5,865	4,280	32,865	81,562
Maryland.....	59,881		73,772	690	2,573	
Massachusetts.....	1,082,749	3,024,301	245,478	3,712	672,881	180,453
Michigan.....	725,274	1,113,873	110,692	13,206	95,007	523,281
Minnesota.....	1,896,193		224,133	32,109	12,225	271,533
Missouri.....	188,893		28,935		22,252	7,680
Montana.....	1,182			30		^a 253,041
Nebraska.....	380,319		14,113	25,775	51,905	^a 23,743
Nevada.....	19,586			1,086	(^b)	^a 172,411
New Hampshire.....	83,410			3,607	14,761	(^c)
New Jersey.....	709,221		19,088	246	155,195	258,150
New Mexico.....	117,800		95,331	1,170	34,932	17,097
New York.....	1,912,858	1,418,463	1,338,618	91,206	1,250,197	275,392
North Carolina.....	108,480		58,155	8,657	61,006	^a 313,877
North Dakota.....	258,124		36,442	655	48,314	^a 26,662
Ohio.....	1,045,652		44	34,275	132,612	^a 1,092,210
Oklahoma.....	1,679,788	42,302	123,378	32,724	180,270	(^b)
Oregon.....	559,238		92,983	4,477	145,457	172,071
Pennsylvania.....	154,406		229,165	41,131	75,987	135,607
Rhode Island.....	99,975		95,513	1,331	45,060	^a 75,925
South Carolina.....	104,903		30,387	5,314	27,442	17,334
South Dakota.....						^a 136,899
Tennessee.....	183,923		31,286	2,410	13,184	
Utah.....	151,138		34,634	197	51,545	2,667
Vermont.....	119,933			758		
Virgin Islands.....				4	290	275
Virginia.....	174,930		31,556	10,267	69,036	^a 14,801
Washington.....	1,434,644	56,276	224,254	13,602	203,097	129,099
West Virginia.....	129,998	235,003	158,234	5,736	43,765	^a 11,664
Wisconsin.....	1,656,031		215,390	33,306	250,589	240,559
Wyoming.....	35,178		9,311	1,065	6,330	55,316

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds

and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

(Continued from page 29)

Govt. Print. Office, 1961. 303 pp.

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TABLE 12.—Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, April 1961¹

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States.....	\$68.45	\$57.39	\$11.06	\$210.40	\$30.42	\$28.46	\$1.97	\$72.97	\$66.74	\$6.24	\$68.30	\$55.64	\$12.66
Alabama.....	53.25	50.85	2.41	.....	10.14	10.14	.01	41.62	41.62	(²)	37.48	37.46	.01
Alaska.....	60.81	60.81	.....	.....	33.52	33.52	.....	73.62	73.62	.....	(³)	(³)	(³)
Arizona.....	61.00	61.00	7.17	.....	29.35	29.35	.....	72.08	72.08	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arkansas.....	52.31	45.14	.....	.....	15.94	15.03	.91	57.24	60.85	.....	41.51	32.04	9.47
California.....	90.43	79.10	11.33	.....	48.21	43.22	4.98	106.50	96.94	9.57	91.62	80.54	11.08
Colorado.....	100.96	82.63	18.33	.....	34.54	33.60	.94	80.24	72.63	7.61	71.46	68.49	2.98
Connecticut.....	110.91	93.13	17.77	.....	48.45	42.82	5.63	106.41	85.65	20.76	123.91	88.62	35.29
Delaware.....	49.85	49.85	.....	.....	23.16	23.16	.....	70.07	66.42	3.65	67.28	67.28	.....
Dist. of Col.....	66.01	56.57	9.44	.....	33.62	33.58	.04	69.39	67.19	2.20	75.19	71.46	3.73
Florida.....	60.01	48.06	11.95	.....	16.81	16.34	.47	62.54	57.38	5.17	65.08	55.51	9.57
Georgia.....	47.07	47.07	.....	.....	23.45	23.45	.....	52.53	52.53	.....	51.53	51.53	.....
Guam ⁵	25.20	25.20	.....	.....	11.74	11.74	.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	.....	23.06	23.06	.....
Hawaii.....	70.26	61.81	8.45	.....	35.04	31.77	3.27	82.69	74.82	7.87	84.63	73.47	11.16
Idaho.....	84.75	56.71	28.04	.....	40.83	40.83	.....	71.90	68.51	3.39	75.65	68.29	7.36
Illinois.....	78.10	43.93	34.16	.....	40.14	36.30	3.83	86.19	62.10	24.09	87.63	60.46	27.17
Indiana.....	64.33	44.44	19.90	.....	28.28	24.84	3.44	73.40	58.61	14.79	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Iowa.....	87.69	62.46	25.23	.....	34.35	31.10	3.25	98.20	89.59	8.61	93.73	85.62	8.11
Kansas.....	82.42	68.95	13.47	.....	37.01	33.22	3.80	84.77	73.78	10.99	87.42	72.78	14.64
Kentucky.....	50.28	49.98	.30	(⁸)	23.88	23.76	.12	52.62	52.32	.30	54.57	54.27	.30
Louisiana.....	71.07	68.70	2.37	.....	23.45	23.20	.22	80.12	78.08	2.04	55.93	52.27	3.66
Maine.....	67.92	46.92	21.00	.....	26.19	25.91	.28	65.13	65.13	10.00	68.89	68.89	15.00
Maryland.....	63.74	57.49	6.25	.....	30.00	28.23	1.77	65.00	63.40	1.60	65.00	64.59	.41
Massachusetts.....	86.81	69.71	17.10	205.43	47.74	43.09	4.66	112.56	110.84	1.72	133.56	68.56	65.00
Michigan.....	78.95	66.23	12.73	310.70	37.01	35.93	1.08	80.18	72.59	7.59	97.53	78.88	18.65
Minnesota.....	93.58	52.23	41.35	.....	46.27	40.21	6.06	100.40	70.00	30.41	61.58	56.75	4.82
Mississippi.....	34.49	34.49	.....	.....	9.35	9.35	.....	38.29	38.29	.....	34.82	34.82	.....
Missouri.....	61.43	59.77	1.66	.....	24.33	24.05	.28	65.00	65.00	.....	63.52	62.07	1.44
Montana.....	63.62	63.44	.18	.....	33.88	33.88	.....	71.21	71.11	.10	72.46	72.46	.....
Nebraska.....	75.88	49.55	26.33	.....	30.67	29.52	1.15	63.79	60.54	3.25	75.15	50.78	24.37
Nevada.....	78.69	71.07	7.62	.....	27.44	27.44	.....	99.79	93.69	6.10	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
New Hampshire.....	85.39	68.01	17.38	.....	41.68	37.36	4.32	87.28	72.67	14.60	101.23	66.43	32.80
New Jersey.....	92.51	55.07	37.44	.....	47.11	47.11	.....	87.43	87.16	.27	95.22	74.27	20.95
New Mexico.....	67.55	56.89	10.66	.....	33.24	30.13	3.10	60.55	57.26	3.30	70.66	57.31	13.35
New York.....	94.03	65.08	28.95	\$53.80	43.83	39.21	4.63	103.00	77.01	25.99	107.50	73.19	34.31
North Carolina.....	44.94	42.66	2.28	.....	20.02	19.51	.51	55.44	53.75	1.69	50.84	47.75	3.09
North Dakota.....	92.40	56.03	36.37	.....	40.48	35.44	5.04	67.17	60.13	7.04	99.87	57.93	41.94
Ohio.....	76.58	64.89	11.68	.....	30.81	30.81	(¹⁰)	76.63	66.81	9.82	71.63	61.90	9.93
Oklahoma.....	87.58	69.66	17.92	222.64	35.53	31.68	1.84	107.74	89.73	18.01	98.84	80.62	18.23
Oregon.....	86.57	82.86	33.71	.....	41.83	38.22	3.61	92.27	74.36	17.91	97.61	68.27	29.34
Pennsylvania.....	67.42	64.34	3.08	.....	31.36	30.32	1.04	73.44	71.13	2.31	59.21	54.93	4.27
Puerto Rico.....	8.28	8.28	.....	.....	3.81	3.81	.....	8.22	8.22	.....	8.70	8.70	.....
Rhode Island.....	81.11	66.11	15.00	.....	39.08	33.83	5.25	78.72	67.72	11.00	85.81	70.81	15.00
South Carolina.....	41.75	38.38	3.37	.....	14.78	13.99	.80	47.95	44.84	3.11	45.61	42.14	3.48
South Dakota.....	63.68	63.68	.....	.....	31.54	31.54	.....	60.70	60.70	.....	64.78	64.78	.....
Tennessee.....	43.94	40.54	3.40	.....	18.73	18.36	.37	47.02	46.12	.90	45.87	44.57	1.30
Texas.....	52.78	52.73	.....	.....	18.33	18.33	.....	58.42	58.42	.....	54.29	54.29	.....
Utah.....	71.14	51.20	19.95	.....	37.52	35.03	2.50	61.82	60.81	1.01	79.67	59.97	19.70
Vermont.....	70.87	49.59	21.28	.....	30.67	30.67	.....	65.28	58.45	6.83	65.75	55.41	10.34
Virgin Islands ¹¹	26.44	26.44	.....	.....	14.42	14.42	.....	(¹²)	(¹²)	(¹²)	30.88	28.88	2.00
Virginia.....	53.56	41.46	12.10	.....	24.21	23.46	.75	59.45	51.15	8.30	61.66	51.18	10.48
Washington.....	87.27	56.96	30.29	200.27	47.21	42.24	4.97	91.39	72.37	19.02	94.53	66.90	27.94
West Virginia.....	40.98	34.05	6.93	64.97	25.15	23.17	1.98	44.46	38.76	5.70	43.78	37.80	5.98
Wisconsin.....	86.70	37.90	48.80	.....	46.22	40.37	5.85	88.09	52.09	36.01	105.52	42.02	63.50
Wyoming.....	76.11	64.94	11.17	.....	30.42	36.28	3.14	84.77	65.75	19.02	79.22	68.13	11.09

¹ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds

to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance.

² Less than 1 cent.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Represents data for March.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

\$2.25.

Papers presented at the 1960 National Conference on Social Welfare.

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CHILD WELFARE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS. *The Pediatrician's Role in Preventing Delinquency*. Evanston, Ill.: The Academy, 1960. 32 pp.

HOBSON, RALEIGH C. "Administration of Services to Children." *Public Welfare*, Vol. 19, Apr. 1961, pp. 49-52. \$1.50.

(Continued on page 53)

TABLE 13.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1961¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1961 in—		April 1960 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,302,647	\$157,605,507	\$68.45	-0.7	-2.1	-2.7	-2.4
Ala.....	99,113	5,278,199	53.25	+3	+1.3	-4	+5
Alaska.....	1,419	94,089	66.31	+6	+1.0	-1.7	+1.2
Ariz.....	14,102	890,238	61.00	+1	(³)	+1.2	+1.1
Ark.....	56,164	2,937,762	52.31	+4	+6	+1.6	-1.3
Calif.....	253,622	22,935,847	90.43	+2	-2.5	-8	-1.3
Colo. ³	50,650	5,113,840	100.96	-1.1	+9	-7	-2.0
Conn.....	14,143	1,568,531	110.91	+1	-7	-4.1	-8.8
Del.....	1,294	61,511	49.85	-4	-1.2	-6.4	-6.0
D. C.....	3,062	202,124	66.01	-3	+3	-1.5	+6
Fla.....	69,815	4,189,591	60.01	+2	+1.5	+3	+5.0
Ga.....	95,359	4,488,912	47.07	(⁴)	(⁵)	-1.3	-1.7
Guam ⁶	88	2,218	25.20				
Hawaii.....	1,468	103,136	70.26	+4	-4.3	+5	+12.4
Idaho.....	7,262	615,437	84.75	-5	+3.4	+1	+24.7
Ill.....	70,630	5,515,923	78.10	-2	-1	-4.6	+9
Ind.....	26,353	1,695,368	64.33	-4	-2.3	-5.3	-1.7
Iowa.....	33,593	2,945,639	87.69	(⁷)	-5	-2.4	+7.3
Kans.....	27,663	2,279,984	82.42	-5	-1	-3.2	-6
Ky.....	55,643	2,797,756	50.28	-2	+1	-1.4	+7.5
La.....	125,788	8,939,342	71.07	+2	+3	+9	+1
Maine.....	11,505	781,434	67.92	-2	+2.7	-2.4	-2.2
Md.....	9,581	610,689	63.74	+1	+1.7	+1.7	+6.1
Mass.....	63,315	5,496,243	86.81	-5	-2	-20.3	-32.9
Mich.....	56,986	4,499,275	78.95	-3	-3	-7.6	-3.3
Minn.....	45,859	4,291,457	93.58	-4	-2.0	-2.5	+2.0
Miss.....	80,330	2,770,862	34.49	+4	+2	+4	+16.3
Mo.....	113,506	6,973,047	61.43	-1	+1	-2.2	+6
Mont.....	6,541	416,170	63.62	-1.3	-1.8	-6.0	-6.3
Nebr.....	14,447	1,090,218	75.88	-6	-5	-4.1	+2.6
Nev.....	2,571	202,303	78.69	-4	+1.5	-2.0	+9.0
N. H.....	4,800	409,855	85.39	(⁸)	(⁹)	-1.3	+8.3
N. J.....	18,941	1,752,307	92.51	+1	+2.1	+5	+3.5
N. Mex.....	11,048	746,275	67.55	-3	-3.4	+3.0	+1.8
N. Y.....	66,075	6,212,762	94.03	-17.4	-30.5	-20.1	-30.1
N. C.....	47,579	2,138,123	44.94	-1	+2	-1.8	+8.7
N. Dak.....	7,098	655,841	92.40	-7	-1.1	-3.0	-5
Ohio.....	89,492	6,853,115	76.58	(¹⁰)	+2	+5	+3.1
Okl.....	88,163	7,720,940	87.68	-1	+3.6	-1.8	+7.7
Oreg.....	16,591	1,436,233	86.57	-6	+7	-2.8	+5.1
Pa.....	50,072	3,376,068	67.42	-2	-1.4	+1	-1.1
P. R.....	38,119	315,715	8.28	-2	-2	-3.3	-2.5
R. I.....	6,665	540,594	81.11	-3	-3	-9	+2.7
S. C.....	31,119	1,299,294	41.75	-3	-2.3	-4.2	-9
S. Dak.....	8,529	543,108	63.68	-1	-1	-4.4	-2
Tenn.....	54,005	3,376,948	43.94	(¹¹)	+1.4	-1.6	+8
Tex.....	221,009	11,653,068	52.73	(¹²)	(¹³)	-3	-6
Utah.....	7,577	839,057	71.14	-1	-1.0	-4.2	-6.6
Vt.....	5,636	399,415	70.57	-5	-1.3	-2	+13.1
V. I. ¹⁴	542	14,330	26.44				
Va.....	14,454	774,155	53.56	-1	+1	-1.5	+20.0
Wash.....	47,371	4,133,941	87.27	-3	-6.7	-3.8	-2.6
W. Va.....	18,771	769,197	40.98	-4	+4.7	-4.1	+7
Wis.....	33,938	2,942,265	86.70	-1	-2.2	-4.6	-4
Wyo.....	3,150	239,736	76.11	-3	-6	-4.1	+5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,786 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$339,712 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$22,677 from general assistance funds were made to 57 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Represents data for March.

TABLE 14.—Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, April 1961¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total.....	27,998	\$5,890,726	\$210.40
Kentucky.....	14	508	(²)
Massachusetts.....	14,722	\$3,024,301	205.43
Michigan.....	3,585	1,113,873	310.70
New York.....	5,589	1,418,463	\$55.80
Oklahoma.....	190	42,302	222.64
Washington.....	281	56,276	200.27
West Virginia.....	3,617	235,003	64.97

¹ Figures in italics represent program under State plan not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

³ Excludes \$93,740 in money payments not subject to Federal participation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 32)

REID, JOSEPH H. "Proposed Changes in the Structure of the Children's Bureau." *Child Welfare*, Vol. 40, Mar. 1961, pp. 32-33. 45 cents.

Discussion of the Kennedy task force report on health and social security.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS. *Children in Migrant Families*. (Committee Print, 87th Cong., 1st sess.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1961. 61 pp.

A report prepared by the Children's Bureau at the request of the Committee.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

ANDERSON, ODIN W. "Social Research in Medical Care." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 84, Mar. 1961, pp. 239-241. 55 cents.

Describes the research work of the Health Information Foundation.

CARTER, RICHARD. *The Gentle Legions*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Co., Inc. 335 pp. \$4.50.

Appraisal of voluntary health organizations.

FELIX, ROBERT H., and others. *Mental Health and Social Welfare*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. 203 pp. \$3.75.

Papers presented at the 1960 National Conference on Social Welfare.

LARSON, LEONARD W. "How Shall We Insure Our Health?" *Vital Speeches of the Day*, Vol. 27, Mar. 15, 1961, pp. 348-352. 35 cents.

By the president-elect of the American Medical Association.

"Medical Care for Pension Beneficiaries." *International Labour Review*, Vol. 83, Mar. 1961, pp. 273-286. 60 cents.

Programs of 24 countries in Europe and America.

TABLE 15.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1961¹

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		March 1961 in—		April 1960 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	847,810	3,242,571	2,501,980	\$98,640,297	\$116.35	\$30.42	+0.9	+0.3	+7.1	+11.4
Alabama.....	21,390	86,244	67,622	874,777	40.90	10.14	+2	+3	+3	+10.0
Alaska.....	1,229	4,178	3,128	140,027	113.94	33.52	+2.1	+2.4	-3.0	+1
Arizona.....	8,608	34,851	26,952	1,022,795	118.82	29.35	+1.6	+1.6	+20.5	+15.7
Arkansas.....	7,630	29,367	22,769	467,971	61.33	15.94	+1.9	+2.4	-1.8	-4.0
California.....	86,133	306,285	240,747	14,764,487	171.41	48.21	+1.7	-4	+15.0	+20.5
Colorado.....	8,219	31,859	25,008	1,100,422	133.89	34.54	+1.2	+1.2	+12.4	+15.7
Connecticut.....	8,217	28,397	21,308	1,375,768	167.43	48.45	+1.4	-9	+13.8	+11.1
Delaware.....	1,897	7,241	5,624	167,708	88.41	23.16	-4	+12.4	+11.7	+11.1
District of Columbia.....	5,323	23,846	18,882	801,776	150.62	33.62	+6	+1	+20.5	+20.8
Florida.....	23,584	85,977	68,330	1,445,211	61.36	16.81	+9	+1.1	-9.2	-8.7
Georgia.....	16,725	62,507	48,324	1,465,508	87.62	23.45	+1.8	+1.6	+5.3	+4.2
Guam ³	141	799	666	9,380	66.52	11.74	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	2,476	9,572	7,587	335,338	135.44	35.04	-1	-1.7	-7	+4.0
Idaho.....	2,381	8,910	6,590	363,786	152.79	40.83	-4	-8	+12.9	+13.3
Illinois.....	39,015	164,306	127,657	6,594,805	169.03	40.14	+1.6	+1.6	+11.5	+13.9
Indiana.....	11,963	44,554	33,717	1,259,767	105.31	28.28	+1.6	+1.3	+5.5	+6.7
Iowa.....	10,134	37,462	28,277	1,286,664	126.97	34.35	+3	-14.1	+12.0	+2.5
Kansas.....	6,626	25,464	20,077	942,511	142.24	37.01	+7	+9	+7.7	+6.9
Kentucky.....	21,079	75,328	56,590	1,798,598	85.33	23.88	+2	+6	+2.5	+13.6
Louisiana.....	21,789	89,182	60,234	2,069,178	95.88	23.43	+7	+4	-13.4	-15.6
Maine.....	5,665	20,743	15,346	543,252	92.63	26.19	-5	-4.8	+1.5	-3.4
Maryland.....	9,873	41,679	32,795	1,230,173	126.63	30.00	+1.2	+1.1	+12.1	+15.7
Massachusetts.....	15,457	52,710	39,236	2,516,509	162.81	47.74	+1.7	+2.3	+8.2	+14.0
Michigan.....	28,606	102,644	75,610	3,798,964	132.80	37.01	+3.1	+3.6	+8.4	+9.9
Minnesota.....	10,682	36,983	28,859	1,711,090	160.19	46.27	+8	+4	+7.0	+8.1
Mississippi.....	20,636	80,457	63,109	751,977	36.44	9.35	+9	+8	+4.9	-7.8
Missouri.....	26,460	101,607	77,271	2,472,406	93.44	24.33	-4	-8	-2	+7
Montana.....	1,915	7,107	5,628	240,791	125.74	33.88	-2.1	-1.8	-9	+2
Nebraska.....	3,142	12,221	9,417	374,840	119.30	30.67	+2.5	+2.3	+12.4	+15.6
Nevada.....	1,303	4,581	3,567	125,716	96.48	27.44	-4	-	+21.4	+23.3
New Hampshire.....	1,141	4,419	3,348	184,169	161.41	41.68	+2.8	+3.7	+9.7	+9.9
New Jersey.....	17,868	63,428	48,184	2,987,981	167.23	47.11	+2.6	+2.4	+31.5	+33.6
New Mexico.....	7,829	30,707	23,678	1,020,550	130.36	33.24	-1	-3	+5.1	+10.4
New York.....	72,512	289,357	219,400	12,683,275	174.91	43.83	+2	-1	+9.2	+12.0
North Carolina.....	28,630	114,030	88,243	2,283,078	79.74	20.02	+1.3	+1.4	+6.4	+9.3
North Dakota.....	1,925	7,226	5,646	292,525	151.95	40.48	+1.1	-6	+3.7	+5.9
Ohio.....	29,839	118,905	90,748	3,663,949	122.79	30.81	+2.2	+2.3	+16.1	+20.0
Oklahoma.....	18,671	67,006	50,983	2,246,407	120.32	33.53	+4	+9	+5.7	+12.0
Oregon.....	7,186	25,767	19,599	1,077,834	149.99	41.83	+1	-1	+21.2	+28.2
Pennsylvania.....	55,815	220,792	168,093	6,924,110	124.05	31.36	(v)	-1.2	+14.8	+12.9
Puerto Rico.....	58,312	226,311	181,427	863,227	14.80	3.81	+4	+2	+6.4	+4.1
Rhode Island.....	4,943	18,196	13,767	711,157	143.87	39.08	+4	+1.3	+12.0	+12.1
South Carolina.....	9,546	38,175	30,257	564,303	69.11	14.78	+3	-6	+1	+3.0
South Dakota.....	3,277	11,886	8,579	359,165	109.60	31.54	-1	(v)	+4.6	+9.9
Tennessee.....	22,347	83,504	63,351	1,564,240	70.00	18.73	+1.3	+9	+1.3	+1.6
Texas.....	19,186	79,691	60,835	1,460,673	76.13	18.33	+5	+1.3	-8.2	-1.3
Utah.....	3,790	13,878	10,417	520,721	137.39	37.52	-5	+4	+10.6	+2.8
Vermont.....	1,300	4,682	3,525	143,582	110.45	30.67	+2.5	+1.6	+5.0	+5.3
Virgin Islands ⁴	264	905	760	13,054	49.45	14.42	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	10,378	42,145	33,077	1,020,199	98.30	24.21	+1.1	+1.5	+8.7	+26.6
Washington.....	13,189	45,154	35,309	2,131,759	161.63	47.21	+7	-1.1	+13.4	+14.4
West Virginia.....	20,561	80,058	62,494	2,013,199	97.91	25.15	+6	+2.4	-8	+2.2
Wisconsin.....	10,024	36,821	28,042	1,701,944	169.79	46.22	+1.3	+7	+6.5	+7.2
Wyoming.....	809	2,967	2,277	116,963	144.58	39.42	+4	+5	+11.5	+21.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in

determining the amount of assistance.

³ Represents data for March.⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 16.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1961¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1961 in—		April 1961 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	106,193	\$7,749,205	\$72.97	-0.3	-1.6	-1.5	-0.8
Ala.....	1,560	64,931	41.62	-8	(³)	-3.0	+4.8
Alaska.....	101	7,436	73.62	-1.9	-2.6	-2.9	+1.1
Ark.....	869	62,639	72.06	+3	+7	+3.7	+2.6
Calif.....	2,000	114,483	57.24	+3	+1.7	-1.1	-9
Calif. ⁴	13,502	1,438,001	106.50	+4	-1.7	-1.8	-3.9
Colo.....	285	22,867	80.24	-1.0	-3.5	-2.1	-2.1
Conn.....	301	32,029	106.41	-2.0	-2.7	+1.3	+3.4
Del.....	249	17,447	70.07	-2.4	-5.4	+4	+7
D. C.....	211	14,642	69.39	-5	+6	-7.0	-7.6
Fla.....	2,469	154,413	62.54	-2	+1.8	-2.3	-1.2
Ga.....	3,592	188,678	52.53	+3	+3	+1.3	+1.5
Guam ⁵	6	118	(⁶)				
Hawaii.....	77	6,367	82.69	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)
Idaho.....	153	11,000	71.90	0	+3	-8.4	-7.4
Ill.....	2,946	253,910	86.19	-2	(¹¹)	-2.4	+2.3
Ind.....	1,866	136,966	73.40	+2	-3	+6	+2.3
Iowa.....	1,425	139,936	98.20	+6	+4	-1	+2.6
Kans.....	593	50,267	84.77	+1.2	+3.7	-1.7	+1.1
Ky.....	2,410	126,813	52.62	(¹²)	+2	+14.9	
La.....	2,798	224,165	80.12	+1.1	+1.1	+3.9	+2.5
Maine.....	428	27,877	65.13	+5	+2.1	-2.5	-2.5
Md.....	431	28,015	65.00	-1.6	-1.6	-3.5	-4.1
Mass.....	2,159	243,026	112.56	+2	-3.3	+8	+1.2
Mich.....	1,740	139,508	80.18	-7	-3.0	-2.4	-2.8
Minn.....	1,056	106,025	100.40	+5	-11.2	-1.1	+3.0
Miss.....	5,972	328,655	55.29	-1.6	-1.7	-5.9	-6.5
Mo. ¹³	4,908	322,370	65.00	-5	-5	-2.8	-2.8
Mont.....	299	21,293	71.21	-6.9	-10.0	-16.0	-16.4
Nebr.....	775	72,601	93.79	-1.6	-3.0	-6.8	-3.9
Nev.....	178	17,762	99.79	0	+1	-2.2	-4.2
N. H.....	247	21,557	87.28	-1.2	-1.0	+1.6	+10.6
N. J.....	926	80,950	87.43	0	+5	-1.1	+8
N. Mex.....	355	21,497	60.55	+6	-3.0	-7.1	-10.7
N. Y.....	3,509	361,427	103.00	-6.0	-15.6	-10.3	-17.6
N. C.....	5,118	283,732	55.44	-1	-1.5	+1.0	+3.5
N. Dak.....	93	6,247	67.17	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁷)
Ohio.....	3,492	267,589	76.63	-4	+1.0	-7	+9.5
Okl.....	1,817	195,756	107.74	+1	+4.8	-2.5	+7.5
Oreg.....	250	23,067	92.27	-4	-1.2	-7.4	-1.8
Pa. ¹⁸	17,833	1,309,571	73.44	+1	-6	+1.5	+5
P. R.....	1,850	15,213	8.22	-6	-5	-2.1	-1.8
R. I.....	121	9,525	78.72	-8	+7	+2.5	+7.2
S. C.....	1,708	81,897	47.95	+2	-1	+5	+10.8
S. Dak.....	165	10,016	60.70	-6	+5	-6	-1.6
Tenn.....	2,677	125,878	47.02	-2	(¹⁹)	-4.3	-3.2
Tex.....	6,364	371,802	58.42	(²⁰)	+1	+1	+6
Utah.....	196	12,116	61.82	-1.5	-22.9	-1.5	-17.3
Vt.....	111	7,246	65.28	-2.6	+4	-19.6	-15.7
V. I. ²¹	18	493	(²²)				
Va.....	1,237	73,544	59.45	+1.4	+5.1	+2	+11.1
Wash.....	710	64,886	91.39	-8	-5.3	-2.5	-6.2
W. Va.....	1,008	44,725	44.46	-1	+4.0	-1.9	+7.4
Wis.....	925	81,485	88.09	-3	-6.1	-5.9	-3.1
Wyo.....	56	4,747	84.77	(²³)	(²⁴)	(²⁵)	(²⁶)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$36,776 to 318 recipients; Missouri, \$47,659 to 731 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$827,338 to 11,516 recipients.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Represents data for March.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 17.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1961¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1961 in—		April 1961 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	379,348	\$25,908,700	\$68.30	+0.5	+0.8	+5.9	+9.9
Ala.....	12,070	452,327	37.48	(³)	+4	-1.3	+3.2
Ark.....	7,385	306,577	41.51	+9	+3.2	+4.1	+9.4
Calif.....	12,287	1,125,793	91.62	+4.0	+5.7	+42.4	+39.0
Colo.....	5,697	407,129	71.46	+1	-5	+6	+4.2
Conn.....	2,286	283,249	123.91	+3	+2.9	+3.6	-6.8
Del.....	402	27,045	67.28	+1.5	+13.7	+8.6	+10.3
D. C.....	2,802	210,090	75.19	-1.3	-1.6	+2.6	+2.4
Fla.....	9,979	649,409	65.06	+4	+9	+10.4	+12.6
Ga.....	22,769	1,173,257	51.53	+7	+7	+8.2	+7.6
Guam ⁴	62	1,430	23.06				
Hawaii.....	971	82,176	84.63	+5	-5.3	-6.9	+2.6
Idaho.....	1,181	89,244	75.65	+1.0	+1.9	+14.5	+19.9
Ill.....	19,427	1,702,325	87.63	+5	+7	+5.9	+12.4
Iowa.....	665	62,328	93.73	+6.2	+5.6	+159.8	+196.5
Kans.....	4,203	367,418	87.42	+4	+9	-2	+2.1
Ky.....	7,899	431,067	54.57	+9	+1.6	+1.7	+21.4
La.....	16,377	915,975	55.93	(⁵)	+3	+6	+3
Maine.....	2,191	150,945	69.39	+4	+7.6	+5.4	+6.0
Md.....	6,277	408,001	65.00	+3	+3	+1.8	+1.5
Mass.....	10,352	1,382,650	133.56	+6	+2.0	+8	+10.0
Mich.....	5,094	496,813	97.53	+1.1	-2.1	+10.1	+5.5
Minn.....	2,534	156,035	61.58	+8	+6	+6.6	+7.1
Miss.....	12,611	439,083	34.82	+4	+5	+12.9	+29.9
Mo.....	15,418	979,305	63.52	-3	-8	+2	+3.1
Mont.....	1,251	90,652	72.46	-1.0	-1.1	-6.2	-6.0
Nebr.....	2,130	160,063	75.15	+3.3	+4.2	+10.0	+28.0
N. H.....	450	45,553	101.23	+1.1	+1.3	+7.1	+16.4
N. J.....	7,407	705,282	95.22	+5	+2.4	+12.1	+12.6
N. Mex.....	2,617	184,908	70.66	+4	-2.2	+7.0	+13.8
N. Y.....	36,699	3,945,063	107.50	-4	+1.3	-1	+2.6
N. C.....	10,743	1,003,746	50.84	+5	+7	+6.0	+16.5
N. Dak.....	1,152	115,051	99.87	+8	+8.3	+9	(⁶)
Ohio.....	13,354	959,190	71.83	+8	-3.4	+13.8	+14.3
Okl.....	9,891	977,648	98.84	+6	+5.0	+7.1	+18.5
Oreg.....	4,958	483,694	97.61	-1.7	+6	+1.7	+15.6
Pa.....	17,780	1,052,682	59.21	+5	-1.5	+4.4	+1.5
P. R.....	22,332	194,520	8.70	(⁷)	(⁸)	-2	-5
R. I.....	3,004	257,787	85.81	+3	+7	+4.3	+6.7
S. C.....	7,891	359,947	45.61	+6	-1.5	+1.6	+7.0
S. Dak.....	1,160	75,149	64.78	+1.2	+9	+1.0	+3.7
Tenn.....	10,142	465,256	45.87	+1.7	+2.3	+13.6	+13.6
Tex.....	7,173	389,438	54.29	+1.4	+1.4	+19.0	+19.0
Utah.....	2,617	208,497	79.67	+9	+9	+11.8	+17.3
Vt.....	839	55,163	65.75	-6	+1.1	-3.9	-7
V. I. ⁹	100	3,098	30.98				
Va.....	6,589	406,256	61.66	+2	+1.3	+0.1	+32.0
Wash.....	7,270	687,264	94.53	+4	-6.5	+7.8	+4.9
W. Va.....	7,323	320,550	43.78	+2	+3.7	-5	+4.4
Wis.....	3,946	416,388	105.52	+1.6	-1.5	+34.1	+34.6
Wyo.....	571	45,235	79.22	+3.3	+9.3	+5.5	+14.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

³ Represents data for March.

TABLE 18.—General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1961¹

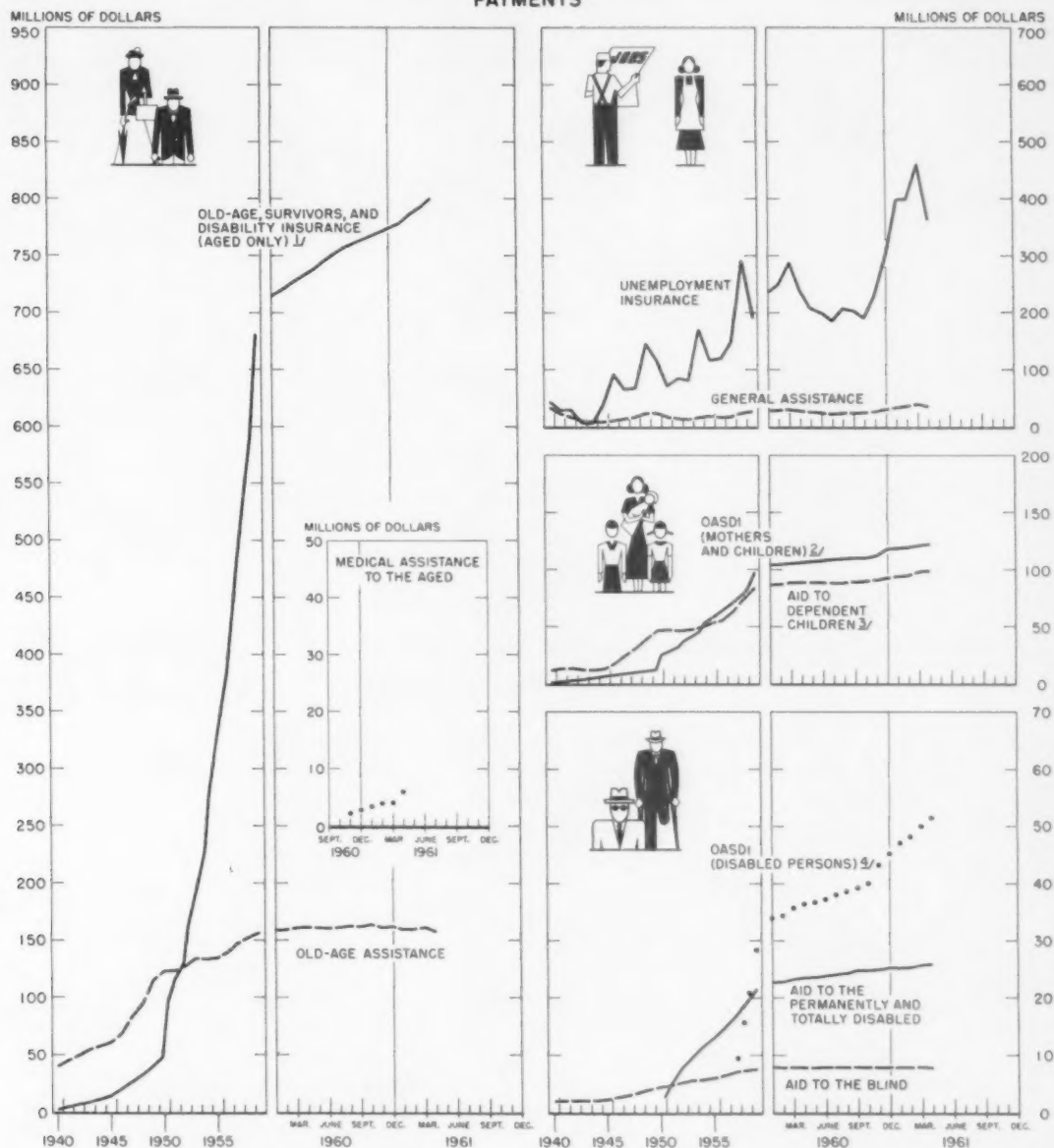
[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of—		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per—		March 1961 in—		April 1960 in—	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total ²	497,000	1,478,000	\$35,796,000	\$71.96	\$24.22	-8.0	-8.5	+30.3	+26.4
Alabama	98	106	1,323	13.50	12.48	-7.8	-5.2	+6.0	+22.7
Alaska	237	600	15,837	66.82	26.40	-1.6	-7.6	+31.3	+31.0
Arizona	3,758	6,913	184,425	49.08	26.68	-9.3	-3.4	+9.5	+11.3
Arkansas	403	1,464	5,601	13.90	3.83	-11.5	+5.5	+25.4	+21.7
California	42,519	101,127	2,454,513	57.73	24.27	-28.2	-14.9	+37.2	+16.2
Colorado	2,260	8,620	110,913	49.08	12.87	-20.4	-20.2	+23.6	+34.4
Connecticut	5,879	19,005	449,031	76.38	23.63	-3.1	-2.6	+22.9	+19.6
Delaware	2,109	5,736	146,947	69.68	25.62	-11.2	-7.8	+29.1	+19.3
District of Columbia	1,578	1,736	117,902	74.72	67.92	+2	+1	+9.5	+11.7
Florida ⁴	9,500	(⁵)	330,000				+2.5		+2.5
Georgia	2,476	6,188	74,221	29.98	11.99	-17.7	-7.6	+8.0	+27.6
Guam ⁶	2	2	35	(⁷)	(⁷)				
Hawaii	1,079	2,315	83,784	77.65	36.19	+1.4	+1.7	+8.3	-4
Illinois	56,256	161,790	5,533,414	98.36	34.20	-4.0	-6.3	+25.3	+23.6
Indiana ⁸	26,229	87,727	1,037,794	39.57	11.83	-8.4	-11.6	+49.6	+51.4
Iowa	4,890	12,099	199,249	40.75	15.33	-11.7	-13.8	+12.7	+11.4
Kansas	5,534	11,265	250,433	70.87	22.23	-8.9	-8.8	+25.5	+32.9
Kentucky	2,829	8,808	102,629	36.28	11.65	-19.6	-10.9	+29.9	+31.4
Louisiana	8,461	9,269	428,772	50.68	46.26	+7	-1.0	-3.5	-3.4
Maine	3,678	13,458	164,160	44.63	12.20	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Maryland	4,407	7,163	296,562	67.29	41.40	-21.9	-10.7	+40.5	+47.7
Massachusetts	8,919	22,129	639,348	71.68	28.89	-5.2	-9.3	+3.2	+5.2
Michigan	46,277	179,546	4,229,143	91.39	23.55	-2.5	-14.8	+55.4	+40.8
Minnesota	11,834	38,735	945,777	79.92	24.42	-5.8	-9.9	+24.2	+23.2
Mississippi	932	1,197	14,420	15.47	12.05	-11.7	-4.1	-17.7	-11.5
Missouri	9,336	13,811	621,595	66.58	45.01	-9.6	-3.4	+4.6	+15.9
Montana	2,036	6,726	94,737	46.53	14.09	-6.6	-12.1	+1	+25.4
Nebraska	1,105	3,149	60,299	54.57	19.15	-25.0	-13.0	-10.9	+1.1
Nevada	357	756	15,200	42.58	20.11	+5.0	+2.0	+52.7	+47.4
New Hampshire	1,219	4,280	73,840	60.57	17.25	-9.5	-11.0	+21.7	+35.9
New Jersey ⁸	11,544	40,257	1,286,919	111.48	31.97	-12.2	-11.8	+22.2	+26.5
New Mexico	762	1,111	31,564	41.42	28.41	-6.8	-2.8	+20.6	+14.3
New York ¹⁰	46,628	151,871	4,423,891	94.88	29.13	-1.7	-5.0	+17.1	+17.9
North Carolina	2,903	9,800	66,739	22.99	6.81	-20.2	-17.7	+26.5	+17.0
North Dakota	685	3,101	37,854	55.26	12.21	-22.6	-31.1	-1.5	+1
Ohio	47,766	180,025	3,888,678	81.41	21.60	-4.4	-7.2	+40.8	+41.0
Oklahoma	9,081	(⁵)	110,792	12.20			-2		+10.0
Oregon	8,485	25,266	683,248	80.52	27.04	-15.8	+20.1	+14.9	+60.3
Pennsylvania	54,125	134,436	4,181,439	77.26	31.10	-4.2	-3.8	+42.3	+33.6
Puerto Rico	1,410	1,410	10,304	7.31	7.31	-7.8	-8.5	-18.1	-14.2
Rhode Island	3,396	8,749	245,039	72.16	28.01	-10.7	-14.2	+24.4	+17.1
South Carolina	1,754	3,370	52,583	29.98	15.60	+2.1	-2.6	+18.7	+12.9
South Dakota	510	1,863	17,929	35.15	9.62	-9.5	-8.0	+2.9	-14.8
Tennessee	2,887	10,563	62,288	21.58	5.90	-6.9	+5.5	+65.0	+62.9
Texas ¹¹	9,000	(⁵)	286,000						
Utah	2,222	5,618	150,632	67.79	26.81	-14.3	-25.1	+13.9	+9.2
Vermont ¹¹	1,500	(⁵)	55,000						
Virgin Islands ⁶	110	116	2,947	26.79	25.41				
Virginia	3,006	9,732	131,168	43.64	13.48	-13.7	-2.3		+14.0
Washington	13,108	29,777	957,393	73.04	32.15	-21.3	-23.6	+21.4	+17.1
West Virginia	3,026	6,017	90,862	30.03	15.10	+9.2	+3.5	+37.4	+19.3
Wisconsin	10,892	36,318	973,204	89.35	26.80	-6.9	-9.6	+35.1	+30.9
Wyoming	464	1,753	31,697	68.31	18.08	-30.2	-32.8	+10.5	+13.2

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for Indiana and New Jersey estimated numbers of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho; data not available.³ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.⁴ Partly estimated.⁵ Data not available.⁶ Represents data for March.⁷ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.⁸ Includes unknown numbers of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services.⁹ Not computed; data not comparable.¹⁰ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care.¹¹ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

PAYMENTS



*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefits.

² Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

³ Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

⁴ Disabled workers or the disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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